NEW YORK The Literary Digest November 18, 1933

# When Repeal Becomes a Fact

## *Less Than Half the Population Will Be Able to Get Liquor Legally After December 5*

By Wayne W. Parrish

NATIONAL Prohibition has less than three weeks to live. On Tuesday, December 5, the thirty-sixth State convention will ratify the Twenty-first Amendment, repealing the Eighteenth Amendment, which came into effect less than fourteen years ago, on January 16, 1920.

Repudiation of national Prohibition, since Congress submitted repeal to the States, has been amazingly swift, but the unexpected strength of drys in North and South Carolina on November 7 revealed in convincing manner that liquor sentiment in the United States is not completely wet, despite the headlong rush of thirty-seven States on the repeal column. The repeal fight was safely won, however, with the elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Utah and Kentucky on November 7.

### The Definite End

The pathway to national repeal is now clear. Speculation and forecasting is over. It has been ruled that not even a formal proclamation from Washington is necessary to bury the Eighteenth Amendment. All that remains is for Pennsylvania, Ohio and Utah to put their final seals on the pending amendment on December 5, and the first American experiment of national Prohibition is definitely ended.

Only eight and one-half months—288 days—will have elapsed between the submission of the Twenty-first Amendment to the States by Congress and its ratification by thirty-seven conventions. This does not set a record for speed, however, for the Twelfth Amendment was proposed and ratified in seven months and eighteen days.

But all is not so clear after national repeal. For one thing, the United States will still be comparatively dry on December 5, for twenty-nine States have kept intact their own statutory or constitutional Prohibition. Repeal becomes effective for less than half the nation's total population, and then only under State regulation. Also, the status of liquor among a majority of the States is a crazy-quilt of laws that will require months and even years to unravel. Only eleven States have adopted new liquor-control laws effective December 5, and no new Federal-control laws can be expected until after Congress convenes on January 3.

What repeal does do is to close definitely an era of experimentation with national prohibition of alcohol, and to open a new era of experimentation with State regulation. The responsibility that was shouldered upon the Federal Government in 1920 has been thrown back upon the forty-eight States to share individually. The John Barleycorn that was buried with such solemn obsequies in 1920 comes back next month—but in changed appearance and new form. Fourteen hectic years of bathtub gin, cocktails, speak-easies, and new tastes and habits developed by the radio, movies, automobiles and foreign travel, have wrought significant changes in the American attitude toward drinking. Regulation on a high plane has become the order of the new day.

The repeal movement gained such momentum during the summer that both wet and dry leaders were swept off their feet. The swiftness with which State after State ratified the amendment surprized even the most optimistic of the wets, who, a year ago, thought they were being unduly reckless by predicting the end of Prohibition by 1935. A few weeks ago it began to appear doubtful that even one State would put up a dry protest. Actually, while there is no question of the certainty of repeal, it is by a rather slim margin that it becomes effective in the calendar year 1933. Two more dry States out of the thirty-nine would have blocked ratification for this year, as no other States have elections scheduled until well into 1934.

How the temperament of the American public has changed since the breakdown of national Prohibition became apparent is shown in the following facts:

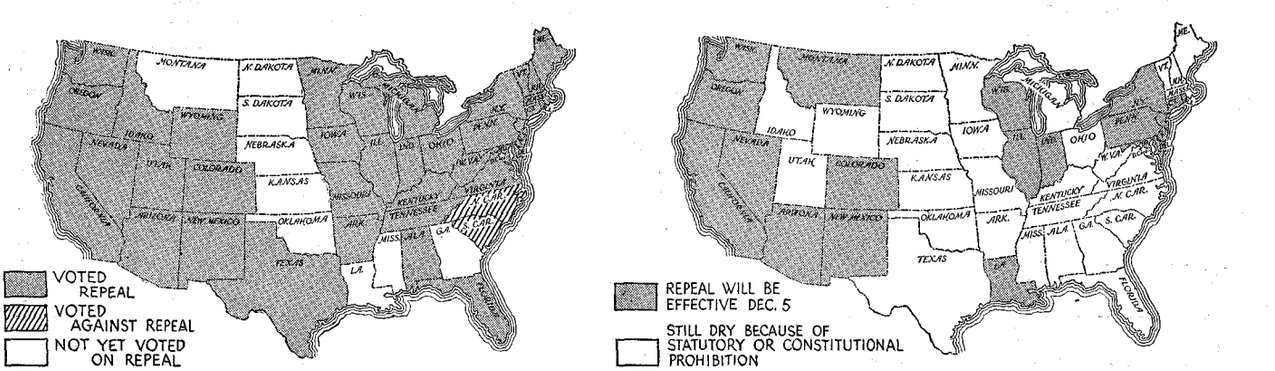
Thirty-seven States have voted for and two States have voted against repeal since April 3, when Michigan began the roll-call with a heavy wet majority. Each of the thirty-seven repeal States will have formally ratified the Twenty-first Amendment by December 6, the date of the last State convention.

Twenty-nine States will still be dry, sixteen because of statutory Prohibition and thirteen because of constitutional provision, altho last-minute action by some States before December 5 may alter this alinement.

### Less Than Half

Approximately 57,000,000 persons, less than half the total population, reside in the nineteen States which will have liquor after repeal.

The nine States which have not yet voted on repeal contain only about 14,500,000 persons. The thirty-seven repeal States contain approximately 105,000,000 persons, or more than 80 per cent. of the total popu-


VOTED REPEAL
VOTED AGAINST REPEAL
NOT YET VOTED ON REPEAL
REPEAL WILL BE EFFECTIVE DEC. 5
STILL DRY BECAUSE OF STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

How the States have voted on the wet-dry issue and, right, the States in which repeal will become immediately effective

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lation. The two dry Carolinas represent almost 5,000,000 persons.

Seventy-seven per cent. of the States have voted repeal, and three more States, Nebraska, Montana, and South Dakota, will definitely vote on national repeal in 1934.

The approximate total popular vote for repeal in thirty-eight States has been 14,663,547 for and 5,269,131 against. (In Nevada, delegates were chosen at precinct mass meetings and county conventions, with no popular vote recorded.)

It is a significant indication of the intensity of American feeling concerning alcohol that the very amendment that was ushered in with a greater percentage of ratifying States than for the Constitution itself, should be decisively repudiated less than fourteen years later with an overwhelming expression of opinion. By the end of 1934 it is probable that the roll of States for repeal will in some measure approach the record number of forty-six States that ratified the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Constitution, it may be recalled, was ratified by 85 per cent. of the States; the Eighteenth Amendment by 96 per cent. The next highest constitutional vote was for the Fourteenth Amendment, with 83 per cent. ratifying. It would appear that liquor has unquestionably provided the livest constitutional topic since the formation of the Federal Government. This is the first time in American history that an amendment has been abrogated.

Up to the date of publication of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, thirty-one States have both voted for repeal and ratified the pending amendment by conventions. As far as these States are concerned, national Prohibition is a thing of the past.

Six more States, including the four that voted on November 7, have voted for repeal, but have yet to ratify by convention. They are, with the dates of conventions: Texas and Kentucky, November 27; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Utah, December 5; Maine, December 6.

The entire nation will be watching on December 5 to see which State will be the thirty-sixth to ratify and thus make repeal effective. Utah's convention will convene at noon, Mountain time. The Pennsylvania convention is to assemble at Harrisburg at 1 p.m., Eastern time, and the Ohio convention at Columbus at the same hour. It is likely that a matter of mere minutes will decide which State ends Prohibition.

At the moment of writing, no provision has been made for a repeal vote in the States of Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Dakota, Kansas and Oklahoma. Montana and Louisiana, however, will permit liquor to be sold after repeal because neither State has Prohibition. Utah repealed its State Prohibition law on November 7, but a constitutional provision will keep the State legally dry pending further action.

What will happen when repeal comes? Extreme drys, including the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, Methodist, of New York, and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, of Washington, long ardent foes of liquor, have predicted wide-spread debauchery and untold harm to the country. Wets point out that repeal will be ushered in orderly, since liquor is legal in only nineteen States and then only by regulation. That there will be wide-spread jubilation is not to be denied, altho it has been admitted that the return of beer, even if it were only 3.2 per cent., has released much of the emotional excitement that would otherwise accompany complete repeal.

## No Evangelists

"Funerals" and "wakes" were held for John Barleycorn on the eve of ratification of the Prohibition amendment in 1920. Wets celebrated in subdued manner, while the drys were the ones who were elated. The tables will be turned in a couple of weeks. There will be no evangelists bringing coffins containing Barleycorn into churches (as the Rev. William "Billy" Sunday and others did fourteen years ago), but hotels and restaurants are looking forward joyously to what they hope will be good business. There is admittedly much concern among hotel keepers, however, lest liquor-control regulations will prohibit sales of hard liquor by the glass, thus preventing a return of the popular hotel bar.

Those States which had the foresight to begin studies of liquor control early, and which have already adopted regulations, are Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, and Indiana. Commissions in four other States are at work studying control and special sessions of legislatures of four States are expected to take action before December 5. There will be a diversity of control systems, scarcely two States using the same methods.

Contrary to opinions expressed in some quarters, Attorney-General Homer S. Cummins has given an opinion that the Volstead Law will become automatically inoperative on repeal as far as the forty-eight States are concerned. The Volstead Law will remain in force, however, for the District of Columbia, Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands and Alaska until repealed by Congress. The only Federal laws applicable after repeal will be those levying import duties and internal revenue taxes, and the only added authority of the Twenty-first Amendment is to strengthen the intention of the Webb-Kenyon Act to protect dry States against interstate shipment of liquor.

Perhaps the most outstanding aspects of the liquor-control battle that is being waged in many States are the intensive efforts to eliminate the saloon and all elements of racketeering and bootlegging. Drastic legislation is being prepared by some commissions to bring liquor under government control, as in the Canadian system, altho the license system, whereby dealers are licensed by State authority, will be used to some extent. Social agencies are directing their efforts toward control of liquor by State monopolies, while both Federal and State authorities are strongly advising against high taxes. It is feared that too strict regulations and high taxes may force the average citizen to resort once more to cheap illicit liquor.

### THE LITERARY DIGEST PROHIBITION POLLS

**The first authoritative revelation of the strength of anti-prohibition sentiment in the United States was afforded by a nation-wide poll taken by *The Literary Digest* in 1922. The returns were:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **For enforcement** | **306,255** | **(38.46%)** |
| **For modification** | **325,549** | **(40.88%)** |
| **For repeal** | **164,453** | **(20.66%)** |

**Drys refused to accept the accuracy of this wet strength, for in those early prohibition days it was almost heretical to bring the liquor issue into the open. That the *Digest* poll was a true reflection of public sentiment, however, was further revealed in a second poll in 1930, the results of which were:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **For enforcement** | **1,464,098** | **(30.46%)** |
| **For modification** | **1,399,314** | **(29.11%)** |
| **For repeal** | **1,943,052** | **(40.43%)** |

**A third poll in 1932, posing the wet and dry question more directly, revealed decisively the anti-prohibition feeling and foretold authoritatively the overwhelming dry defeat of 1933. The results were:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **For continuance** | **1,236,660** | **(26.49%)** |
| **For repeal** | **3,431,877** | **(73.51%)** |

**Comparing our last prohibition poll with the official vote on repeal in thirty-nine States, we find the following:**

| | ***Digest* poll** | | **Official** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wet** | **3,166,454** | **(74.57%)** | **14,663,547** | **(73.57%)** |
| **Dry** | **1,079,744** | | **5,269,131** | |

**In computing the official figures, incomplete last-minute returns were used from the six States that voted November 7. At the time of going to press, however, relatively few precincts were missing. In the *Digest* poll of 1932, only North Carolina and Kansas were dry. This year, only North Carolina and South Carolina have voted dry, the latter by a slim majority. Kansas has not yet come to bat.**

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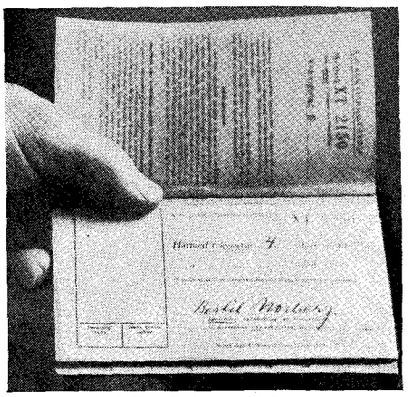
# Liquor Control in Sweden and Denmark

## *High Taxes and a System of Consumer-Permits, Effective in Two Countries, Seem Inapplicable in the United States Because of the National Psychology*

By Willis J. Abbot
Editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*

The first of a series of three articles based on personal observations by the writer

THE trim and orderly countries bordering upon the Baltic have had their troubles with the liquor traffic as has the United States. They have experimented with prohibition and with regulation. Just now they are in the latter stage. Perhaps they are not quite so well satisfied as Americans who would have our country follow their example seem to think. You can hear plenty of criticism of the Bratt System in Sweden, of high license in Copenhagen or Helsingfors. Everywhere there are reports of smuggling and bootlegging. Nevertheless, I can bear willing testimony that neither in Finland, Sweden or Denmark were the evils of the liquor traffic so apparent as they were in the United States prior to the adoption of Prohibition, or as they will be again, I fear, when its repeal has been effected.



American-Swedish News Exchange-Soibelman

THE "MOT BOK"

*Issued by the Swedish Liquor System to Approved Customers*

### They Want Hard Liquor

It is worth noting that, in one respect at least, the problem in these countries is much like that in America. Beer and light wines for which a certain type of anti-Prohibitionists in this country used to profess such love and devotion, hardly enter into the problem. What the inhabitants of these cold countries, like Americans, really want are the hard liquors, the output of the still. But at another point their problem differs radically from ours. They are all countries with comparatively small urban populations. The difficulties presented by congested populations and slums do not confront them. Moreover, with them liquor has never been "in politics," and that phase of the public relations of the trade does not have to be considered. Nevertheless, in all of these Baltic countries, as for that matter in almost every nation of the globe, the liquor trade is looked upon as a vicious menace to the well-being of the people which must be kept under rigid control. Nowhere, not even in England, where the stocks of the great breweries are held in considerable volume by churches and religious organizations, which should seem to have a higher ethical sense, is there any question of the necessity of regulating this traffic as no other business ever is regulated.

To Americans, of course, the Swedish or Bratt System is of peculiar interest. Like the Canadian system, it was debated vigorously and intelligently during the years of the attack on Prohibition. Certain of the States even now contemplate the enactment of a certain adaptation of it for the control of the liquor business within their borders. No American State could by any possibility adopt this system literally as it is enforced in Sweden. The outcry of Americans against the wholesale espionage which is a necessary adjunct to it would be irresistible. But there are certain phases of it which might very well be utilized in an American commonwealth in which the urban population was comparatively small. While in Sweden, a few weeks ago, I made a careful inquiry into the details of this system, listened to criticisms of it expressed by citizens who were in no way eager for a more liberal liquor policy, and to the defense of the system made by Mr. John Bergvall, head of the Liquor Control, who recently lectured in the United States on the Bratt System. It is valuable to keep in mind the fact that Mr. Bergvall, and many of those who actively participated in the formulation and the establishment of the Bratt System, held that the ideal method of dealing with liquor is absolute prohibition. Like many prohibitionists, however, in the United States and elsewhere, they felt that the time is not ripe for that ultimate remedy to be applied.

American-Swedish News Exchange-Soibelman

Getting his full ration at a liquor-dispensing station

Under the Bratt System the people of the nation, or such portion of them as think they may at any time want to buy liquor, are regimented. They are enrolled in the notable army of drinkers, none of whom is supposed to drink to excess, and any one of whom, if detected in such weakness, is liable to be discharged from the army. They don't wear uniforms, but each one is given a little pass-book, which is called a Mot Bok. Those in whom the Government reposes practically unlimited confidence may use this book for the purpose of purchasing four liters per month—for, mark you, the Government does not bother itself very much with questions of wine or beer, except in a respect to which I shall refer later. Not every possessor of the Mot Bok, however, can get four liters, which is equivalent to about six quarts monthly. Some are allowed only one, after an investigation of their habits and of their finances leads the official of the Liquor Control to believe that the individual can not be trusted or should not be authorized to buy more than that amount. And therein, it seems to me, comes the point at which the Bratt System is absolutely inapplicable in the United States. Before one of these magical passports, which opens the way to all the gaieties of the drinker's life, can be obtained, the individual must satisfy the Liquor Control of his particular city or county that he is to be trusted. And not merely trusted not to drink too much either. That is a phase of it, and if, after securing his book he becomes at all prominent or notorious as a dipsomaniac, it will be taken away. But before he can get a book he must present to the Liquor Control evidence as to his financial solvency and his social habits of just about the character that would enable him to negotiate a loan at a rather hard-boiled bank in the United States. And by that I don't mean at the present time either, but when the banks were more liberal with what they termed accommodations.

The Board of Liquor Control

*(Continued on page 39)*

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# The Fight Over the Pure Food and Drug Bill

## *Its Sponsors Claim It Will Protect the Public Against False Advertising—Its Opponents Declare It Holds the Danger of Abuse and Potential Injury*

A TEMPEST that started in a teapot a few months ago is developing into a battle of major proportions. Fireworks will begin shortly when a Congressional committee begins its hearings—and more explosions may be expected after Congress convenes on January 3.

The excitement is over the new Pure Food and Drug Bill, which the drug, food and cosmetic interests are vigorously opposing. At the center of the stage, receiving plenty of roses and still more brickbats, is Rexford G. Tugwell, erudite, professorial and genial Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who is generally given credit for the basic ideas in the bill. So prominently does he figure, in fact, that the bit of proposed legislation is known now as the Tugwell bill, superseding the name Copeland bill, after Senator Copeland (Dem., N. Y.), who introduced it into the Senate last June 6.

How important the fight is may be seen from the section of the bill which would give Federal authorities power to forbid false or misleading food, drug and cosmetic advertising. The industries are claiming this means dictatorial censorship and more bureaucracy. They see in it distinct dangers of abuse and potential injury to large portions of American business interests. Sponsors of the bill maintain that the purpose is simply to protect the public against false advertising, and insist that legitimate advertising will not be disturbed. Both sides are preparing for a stiff tactical war, and already attacks and counter-attacks have been flying.

### Mrs. Roosevelt Interested

Added zest is given when it is considered that no less a person that Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, has been deeply interested in the bill and that it has the support of leading members of the Administration. Not long ago at a press conference Mrs. Roosevelt exhibited pictures from the "Chamber of Horrors," which is a collection of evidence gathered by the Department of Agriculture to demonstrate the loopholes in the present law. Among the photographs Mrs. Roosevelt showed were two of a young woman whose sight had been destroyed by a single application of a preparation for curling eyelashes. The assembled reporters shuddered.

Under the present law, the Government has been powerless to prevent sales of dangerous preparations. Passed in 1906, the act makes no mention of cosmetics, which have developed into one of the nation's largest industries since that date. The Government also has had little power over

Keystone

PROF. REXFORD G. TUGWELL

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, whose name is identified with the basic ideas in the bill

advertising. It can prohibit misleading labels on products, for example, but can not prevent the manufacturer from advertising false claims over the radio.

So far the cosmetic and food manufacturers have not protested as loudly as the drug interests. The substantial interests in the cosmetics industry, in fact, profess to favor the bill since they believe that harmful cosmetics have a boomerang effect on the whole industry. Newspaper publicity and damage suits of a girl who has been permanently injured from using some cheap preparation tend to make all manufacturers suffer. The National Canners' Association, however, has opposed the provision in the bill which would make all canners label their products according to Department of Agriculture standards. Some large canners believe their canned goods are superior to the top government rating, and thereby under the new measure would be hurt by inferior products holding the same standard rating.

On the drug front the verbal barrage has begun in earnest. "The Tugwell bill is a vicious attack on the entire drug and cosmetic industry," according to *The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*. "The good that may be in the underlying purpose is stifled by the destruction which its provisions would, inevitably, effect. The dictatorial powers which this measure would confer are unwarranted. The bill is so constructed that it permits of no compromise. It is destructive, and it is obstructive of reasonable correction of exceptional evils. It must be decisively beaten."

Fear that the Secretary of Agriculture "could immediately wipe out and destroy a number of legitimate businesses . . . merely by issuing his regulation or direction and without appealing to the courts" was expressed by an unnamed manufacturer in *Printers' Ink*, advertising paper. Editorially, this magazine indorses Professor Tugwell's attack on advertising abuses, but believes the new bill is too severe, and applies to only a few industries. The Jackson (Miss.) *Daily News* has bitterly opposed the bill, claiming it will destroy a world of famous products now in the market.

Dr. David F. Cavers, professor of law at Duke University, who helped draw up the bill, points out that the NRA has attempted to eliminate price-cutting in industry, while the new bill is merely trying to prevent truth-cutting.

### Called Dangerous

The Tugwell bill "is a mischievous and dangerous measure which should be effectually squelched at the next session of Congress," asserts G. A. Nichols, writing in *Printers' Ink*. "This statement is made because of the plainly apparent fact that the Tugwell measure is, in effect, another Volstead Act which, in the form of a Puritanical reform movement, attempts to penalize all because of the sins of a relatively few."

Defenders of the bill are also speaking up. "The sooner the public can be given sound assurance that the drugs, cosmetics and foods it purchases are what they are purported to be, the better," says the Hartford *Courant*, while the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* asks, "Who is there callous enough to say that the institution of poison for profit shall be allowed to continue?", adding that opponents of the bill will be "harming their own repute if they defend a system that permits a sorry minority to defraud and injure the people." *The New Republic* has charged that the patent-medicine makers are out to destroy President Roosevelt's liberal Administration, and are spending large sums of money in fighting the bill through lobbies and propaganda.

## In a Line or Two

THE trouble about letting Cuba stew in her own juice is that American capital owns so much of the juice.—*Dallas News.*

As far as we can see, American elections are of no more use than to ratify THE LITERARY DIGEST polls.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

THE dollar can never fall as low as the schemes some of our pool operators rig up to get it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

HAVING made the world safe for democracy, Uncle Sam can conscientiously keep out of the next war.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

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# LaGuardia's Victory Crowns the *Digest* Poll

## *Mayor O'Brien Furnished the Surprize of the Election by an Effective Last-Minute Drive Which Won Him Strong Personal Support, Almost Overtaking McKee's Vote*

NEW YORK'S choice of a new Mayor is discussed by the press of the entire country as an event of national importance, possibly big with fate. And through that chorus sounds the old refrain that another LITERARY DIGEST poll has made good.

Apart from the implications of LaGuardia's triumph over McKee and O'Brien, editorial observers are struck by a last-minute surprize whereby Mayor O'Brien polled an impressive vote, closely approaching that of McKee.

His vote "was more of a tribute to him personally," according to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "than to the organization to which he had sacrificed himself in a desperate salvaging effort. A week ago Tammany Hall realized that it was badly beaten. During the closing days of the campaign a tremendous drive was undertaken for the purpose of defeating McKee at all odds. The basis of Tammany's appeal was the character of Mayor O'Brien, whose personal honor and good intentions were not questioned by any responsible person."

Indeed, there is abundant evidence that the Mayor, when he went campaigning in those last days, made a delightful impression by his poise and urbanity. The crowd discovered something decidedly winning in his personality. It was noted that he was a clean fighter, dignified, earnest, and very human.

Political writers assigned to his camp found him spontaneously kind and helpful, even when he thought their papers did not treat him fairly.

His vote-getting accomplishments were almost as much of a surprize to his friends as to his opponents, and some say that a week or two more of such campaigning might have changed the order of the second and third candidates.

And that recalls an amusing incident of election night—the staging of a novel sideshow in the swimming pool of a great Broadway hotel. It was a race in which each contestant symbolized one of the candidates for Mayor. They were handicapped according to the figures of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll.

We glean this festive item from *The Herald Tribune's* account of that uproarious night. History is silent as to how the aquatic rivals finished in their race. Nor does it matter. What does matter is that the political rivals—the "big three" in the Mayoral election—finished in the exact order which the poll had shown from its beginning, thereby contrasting with the local newspaper straw votes. Here are the election totals, according to the latest police count at this writing:

| | |
|---|---|
| LaGuardia (Fusion) | 864,562 |
| McKee (Recovery) | 602,131 |
| O'Brien (Democratic) | 586,271 |

Wide World

FIORELLO H. LaGUARDIA
*His election was forecast*

These totals give LaGuardia a plurality of 262,431.

The amazing march of O'Brien in the last few days of the campaign and the corresponding losses of the other candidates may be gaged by comparing the election totals with those of the DIGEST poll, which gave LaGuardia 261,517, McKee 207,169, and O'Brien 60,129.

The change is still more apparent in the candidates' percentages. Thus, LaGuardia scored 47.98 per cent. in the poll, 40.86 per cent. in the election; McKee, 38.01 per cent. in the poll, 28.46 per cent. in the election; O'Brien, 11.03 per cent. in the poll, 27.71 per cent. in the election.

Another important factor in the last week before the election was a decided shift in the racial and religious issue that had been dragged into the campaign at an earlier stage. This shift is credited largely to two long radio speeches made by Max D. Steuer.

Mr. Steuer's eminence at the bar, his skill and power in impressing a jury, and the fact that he is a Hebrew, united to give extraordinary force to his closely reasoned and impassioned pleas.

He made two speeches, each of two hours' duration, on separate nights, addressing the larger jury of the air with all the forensic gifts which he had employed in his most successful court cases, notably his defense of Charles E. Mitchell, of the National City Bank. And the talents of an advocate were fortified by deep sincerity.

His appeal is said to have broken up a solid bloc of votes, sufficient in volume to make wide variations in the proportional strength of the candidates. Mr. Steuer had spoken as a member of Tammany Hall, and his two speeches are believed to have reinforced the Mayor's newly displayed gifts as a campaigner.

In this connection it is interesting to compare the election percentages with those of THE DIGEST'S supplementary report of the repolling of the first test poll of 100,000—the "lost battalion," whose original ballots had not carried McKee's name, and who had given LaGuardia a four-to-one lead over O'Brien. These voters gave McKee a percentage pretty close to that which he received in the election, but considerably less than was registered in the main poll.

It has been suggested that the repoll of the "lost battalion" gave a picture of the public mind just before the religious flame was stamped out of the campaign by Mr. Steuer and other eminent citizens, and just before Mayor O'Brien's last-minute spurt of intensive campaigning had awakened the voters to his personal worth and attractiveness.

It seems a reasonable conclusion (1) that LaGuardia was the leading candidate at every stage of the race; (2) that his lead shot up to an artificial height after the religious issue had been dragged in; (3) that his plurality was reduced to a more just level by the last-minute campaigning of Mayor O'Brien, greatly aided by Max D. Steuer's special pleading on the air.

Under the title, "Straws in a Big Wind," *The Herald Tribune* has this to say about the poll:

"It is a tribute to the industry and impartiality of THE LITERARY DIGEST, in a field which that magazine has made its own, that no election is really complete in these days without some analysis of the accuracy with which THE DIGEST has succeeded in predicting it. Again its straws have correctly indicated the total result; they even picked the winner in all five boroughs and gave an accurate indication of LaGuardia's plurality over McKee."

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# Roosevelt's Drive to Win Back the West

## *The Recovery Program Enters New Phase as Effect of Speaking Campaign in Center of Farm Disaffection by General Johnson and Other Administration Leaders Is Awaited*

GENERAL JOHNSON went out to win the West back to the support of the Roosevelt recovery program. He went to the very center of farm disaffection—to Chicago, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Kansas City. Everywhere he met with such a friendly reception that one night he called the White House on the telephone to inform the President "that there is not 1 per cent. of the people who have any idea of opposing his program."

In his first speech, at Chicago, General Johnson hit right out at what he called "an

BITING THE HAND THAT FED HIM!

—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

imitation dead cat," the contention that the proposed newspaper code—by not excepting newspapers from the operations of the NRA licensing clause — imperiled the "freedom of the press" guaranteed by the Constitution. He gave it as his official opinion that there "is no authority in NRA to license a newspaper."

The General's later speeches in the agricultural States seemed effective as he told farmers that farm revolt was no way to support "the most militant friend that agriculture has ever had," that they must "give the farm program a chance," that in criticizing the NRA they were playing the game of the chiselers and the "rear-guard of the old deal," and that they must realize that "farm income and total pay-rolls in this country go up and down together."

### Cause of Farm Discontent

While awaiting the effect of the Western speaking campaign of General Johnson and other Administration leaders, editors and Washington correspondents wonder seriously whether they will be able to turn the tide. The broad fact, as stated by John Snure in the New York *Herald Tribune*, is "that the discontent of the farms rests on the proposition that while farm prices continue low the prices of the things they have to buy are increasing, and it is extremely doubtful if any amount of persuasive eloquence from General Johnson or any one else can satisfy them so long as this disparity continues."

It was a forewarning of this Western revolt, so David Lawrence of the Consolidated Press believes, "which caused the President to decide suddenly to embark upon the gold-buying policy which for months had been advocated by Professor Warren." Should this policy have its desired effect of checking the decline in commodity prices, and "should the reversal in the trend of farm prices be sufficient to stop the Western agitation and hold things in balance, while the commodity-loan idea supplied the necessary oxygen to keep the farmers of the West breathing easily, there would be more time naturally for the coordination of the different parts of the Government's program that just now are not meshing."

### The Demand for Inflation

It would appear from all reports that the farmers of the Middle West retain their confidence in and enthusiasm for President Roosevelt himself, but they feel that the NRA has done nothing for the farmer. To some observers the present crisis in the recovery program is a contest between the NRA and the farm clamor for inflation. In fact, the Philadelphia *Record*, a strong advocate of inflation, says that all the speeches General Johnson and Secretary Wallace "can make from now till doomsday won't placate Western farmers," that the farmer knows he will get no real help until the Government adopts "the kind of inflation which will restore the price-levels at which the farmer can repay his debts."

Feeling on the other hand that the President has gone as far along the road to inflation as he safely can, and that he correctly and courageously turned down the farm Governors' recent plea for universal price-fixing, the New Haven *Journal-Courier* concludes that the whole progress of recovery is likely to be influenced by the effect of the Administration's present campaign to win back the West.

### NRA Problems Getting Settled

But, somehow or other, most of the problems that have confronted the NRA, and have been played up so strongly by its critics, have a way of getting settled in the course of time. About the time General Johnson left Washington, the troublesome tool-makers' strike in Detroit was settled, and the threatened strike of anthracite miners seemed in a fair way to be avoided. The much-advertised war between General Johnson and Henry Ford seemed to be simmering down into a very mild exchange of explanations, with the Detroit manufacturer going ahead in his own way along NRA lines. The herculean task of codifying the nation's industries was reported one-third accomplished with 98 codes actually signed by the President, 169 hearings completed, and 42 more hearings scheduled before December.

The NRA had been reorganized on a more efficient basis into four divisions.

### Labor and the Swope Plan

Gerard Swope had started everybody talking about the future evolution of the NRA. The Swope plan, it will be remembered, calls for a permanent rule of industry through a sort of super Chamber of Commerce, with the Government in the background. It brought out much favorable comment from conservative sources, altho spokesmen for the National Association of Manufacturers stated that it went too far in the way of regimentation of industry. A cry of alarm came from union labor headquarters, because Mr. Swope seemed to be leaving labor out of the picture.

Whereupon word came from the White House that the Swope plan, while a most valuable contribution, would probably be only one of many plans that would be up for discussion in the months preceding any real changes in the NRA. And labor was given definite assurance that its rights would be protected in case of any changes in the set-up. Moreover, correspondents noticed a trend at NRA quarters to a 35-hour or 36-hour week in the codes instead of the 40-hour week which has been generally taken as standard. This, of course, is in line with the desires of labor leaders.

To sum up much of the current discussion, we find many conservatives insisting that too much insistence on reconstruction is gumming up the Administration's work for recovery. To this come replies that we can have no permanent recovery without a complete change in many of the old ways of doing business.

In the meantime, President Roosevelt is found by some of the correspondents to be more optimistic than ever, and to have real grounds for optimism in the steady progress toward recovery. And finally, we take from the Atlanta *Journal*, this rejoinder to recent attacks on the NRA:

"The hair-splitters may call it unconstitutional, the reactionaries may call it dangerous, the radicals may call it weak, the selfish may seek to evade it, and those who resent its success because it is righting the wrongs they winked at may seek to impede its progress. But Americans who love their country wisely and well are marching with President Roosevelt for better times."

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## Cuba's New Outbreak

After a vicious army and civilian rebellion over a period of twenty hours had resulted in the killing of more than fifty-two persons and the wounding of 183, President Grau San Martin of Cuba proclaimed a state of war. The revolt began on November 8 in the effort of the ABC revolutionary organization to restore Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes to the Presidency.

Rebel troops took possession of three important fortresses, San Ambrosia, Dragones and Atares, said Havana Associated Press dispatches, and placed in each nearly a thousand well-armed revolutionists. But on the second day of the outbreak the rebels in Atares castle hoisted the white flag after a six-hour bombardment by Loyalist military and naval forces. Colonel Juan Blas Hernandez, famous as a guerrilla leader against former President Machado, was killed while commanding the besieged rebels. Many of them escaped and, according to one report, left in small, well-armed groups for the interior of the island.

While the authorities were counting the dead and wounded of this short-lived rebellion—the total dead being estimated at more than 200—the Government took drastic steps to check further revolt. All Havana was declared in a state of siege and the inhabitants advised to remain out of sight.

This revolt, the third in as many months, was the result of the discontent, economic suffering and political conflict that have kept Cuba in turmoil.

## Bloodshed in Afghanistan

A series of rumors that the life of King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan was in danger became a fact when he was assassinated in his capital, Kabul, on November 8. The murder, according to Kabul United Press dispatches, followed a number of executions in Afghanistan.

Five prominent former officials were sentenced to death, and the sentence was carried out in September. They were charged with plotting against the King's life. A few days before his assassination an agitator named Tor Malang and three associates, implicated in an uprising last April, were executed in Kabul. A brother of the late King, Abdul Aziz, was murdered by an Afghan student last June at Berlin, where he was serving as Minister to Germany.

A message received by the Afghan Consulate at Bombay, India, from Kabul, announced that the whole nation was plunged into mourning for the beloved King, and unanimously declared allegiance to a new monarch, Mohammed Zahir Shah, nineteen-year old son of the slain ruler.

It was the belief in London, according to press cables, that the assassin was a partizan of former King Amanullah—now in exile at Rome—who has regarded his uncle, King Nadir, as a usurper and a tyrant.

# New Jobs for 4,000,000 Bread-Winners

### *The Plan to Return Unemployed to a Self-Sustaining Basis, Arouses Favorable Comment in the Press*

Millions of impoverished Americans found new hope this week as the Administration moved to provide employment for 4,000,000 jobless bread-winners in a great civil-works program.

It is a plan "of major importance," said the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, and the Washington *News* added that "Unless we were satisfied to make mendicants of millions, this move was unavoidable."

WE ARE CLOSING IN ON THIS KIDNAPER

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*

"Infinitely better," agreed the Atlanta *Constitution*, "than distributing funds on a charity basis." "Such a program merits the heartiest commendation and cooperation," in the words of the Chicago *Daily News*.

The new relief program, setting up a Civil Works Administration headed by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, provided for the transfer this week of 2,000,000 men from relief rolls. As soon as possible 2,000,000 more will be recruited from among the unemployed.

### A Self-Sustaining Basis

"By this one stroke," said the White House announcement, "at least two-thirds of the families in the country now receiving relief will be placed on a self-sustaining basis." "That means," said Mr. Hopkins, "that investigations will stop and we need no longer pry into the personal and private lives of these people."

Instead of the $20 or less a month which they have been receiving, the workers probably will get about $50 a month for the next three months. The projects on which they will be used "will include not only the type on which work relief is now being given, but also a wide range of employment in activities bordering on but not covered in the province of the Public Works Administration."

Funds for the program will be provided by the Public Works Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, "but States, cities and counties will be required to meet their share." From the original $3,300,000,000 public-works fund the Administration has set aside $400,000,000 and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is expected to supply $200,000,000 more.

Important points of the civil-works program are listed by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"1. The 2,000,000 men will automatically became wage-earning, independent workers no longer dependent on charity.

"2. These and those to be employed later will labor thirty hours a week at the wage rate prevailing in their communities for such work.

"3. Public-relief rolls throughout the United States, now comprising 3,000,000 families, will be reduced by two-thirds.

"4. Industry will benefit substantially under the program, for the civil works divisions will use greater quantities of materials than have been absorbed in ordinary work-relief programs."

President Roosevelt's announcement of the plan to spend $400,000,000 by the middle of February "is indicative of his despair at the inefficiency of State and local governments," in the opinion of the Detroit *News*—

"Ever since early summer the Administration has urged them to dig up self-liquidating projects which the Federal Government would finance, to put men to work before winter set in. The cities dawdled, debated, postponed, wasted the time of government officials with suggestions of projects that did not come under the law, and appeared totally unable to comprehend either the vital seriousness of the national situation or the plans of the Administration to deal with it."

Some papers are doubtful about the plan. For instance, the Washington *Post* said:

"It looks as if the Public Works Administration had abandoned the sound principles laid down for testing the social usefulness of the projects offered for its approval in agreeing to spend $400,000,000 for 'border line' public-works projects without prior investigation.

"Certainly, a list of the heterogeneous activities which may be financed by the new civil-works organization covers a multitude of occupations which seem exceedingly remote from the field of public works, as that term is customarily used.

"Undoubtedly, work of some sort can be provided for all who are employable, but unless it is work that needs to be done, the wages paid will be a camouflaged dole.

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# At the Observation Post

## *American Attention Centers Chiefly on Economic Relations With Russia, But the Strange Comradeship in Foreign Policy Between the Two Nations Excites Comment Abroad*

AMERICAN opinion on the whole seems to approve the recognition of Russia. However, between this majority opinion and the handsome sentiments expressed by the extremely plump Maxim Litvinov, a slight divergence is manifest.

JUST ANOTHER CUSTOMER
—Knott in the Dallas *News*

Commissar Litvinov has said that "the peoples of our republics have never ceased to follow each other's development with the utmost mutual sympathy and interest." Compare this with the comment of *The News* of Liberal, Kansas, that "we see no reason why Russia should be held at a distance, even tho we do cordially hate about every known idea and doctrine that emanates from that nation."

Liberal, Kansas, so euphemistically named, is by no means a large town, but for that very reason the attitude of its editor is likely to be the more representative. It was supplied, by the way, in answer to a question addressed to the press of the country by The American Foundation. The Foundation received replies from 1,139 dailies, of which 718, or 63 per cent., advocated recognition.

Most of them did so on the grounds that the Soviets had established a stable government, that their political philosophy (barring foreign propaganda) was no concern of ours, and that we needed Russian trade. Very little attention, indeed, was devoted to a reason which, more than any other, has excited foreign comment — namely, the strange comradeship in foreign policy between the two nations.

Mr. Litvinov has stressed it. In his official statement when he arrived in New York he pointed out that "the efforts of both countries for the preservation of peace have, so far, proceeded along parallel lines." The Moscow press had already hailed the exchange of notes between Presidents Roosevelt and Kalinin, which paved the way for the Litvinov visit, as "a momentous day in world affairs and for the cause of peace." Throughout Europe editorial speculation centered not on the economic, but on the diplomatic prospects of the new line-up.

In time, this aspect of the Litvinov mission will probably stir the American imagination as well. For in international affairs the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. have indeed, as Mr. Litvinov says, "so far proceeded along parallel lines." Here is the record:

### The Parallel Record

Russia made its own peace with Germany. So did the United States. The circumtances, of course, differed widely. Russia, defeated, made what terms it could with the old Reich. America, a victor, dealt with the new Reich and dictated the terms. But neither, it will be noted, has ever become a party to the Treaty of Versailles.

Neither has become a member of the League of Nations. Again, Russia was not invited (tho subsequent hints that she might be welcome have not been lacking) and America declined. Russia, like the United States, has maintained a "negative attitude" toward the League, hostile to its commitments and skeptical of its powers for peace but quite willing on occasion to associate itself with the League's efforts, notably on behalf of disarmament.

Who will forget the Soviet delegation's proposal to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, in 1927, that all armies, navies and air forces be abolished? This was reported at the time as a Machiavellian plan to sabotage the conference, but when it became clear that the Preparatory Commission would not entertain the proposal Litvinov, for his colleagues, agreed to support partial disarmament. If more cynically and less hopefully than our own Ambassador-at-large, Norman H. Davis, he has given every appearance in the protracted disarmament discussions at Geneva of seeking the same goal.

The Soviet Union has held aloof from the World Court, even as Uncle Sam. It ratified the Kellogg pact for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy "before any one of the fourteen States that signed the pact at Paris and were considered to be its initiators."

This signature inspired Secretary Stimson in 1929 to warn the Government at Moscow that its quarrel with China over the Chinese Eastern Railway was contrary to its obligations under the Kellogg pact. A very tart response from Litvinov was the result. But, except for this momentary dispute, the two nations have been marching side by side in the Orient as well as in Europe. Neither has recognized Manchukuo. Both are concerned for the integrity of China. Both deplore Japanese aggression, the Russians more particularly in view of their exposed frontier in Siberia. The two, however, are a unit in pursuing non-provocative tactics. Russia, for example, is engaged now in negotiations for the sale of her interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan, or Manchukuo, while President Roosevelt has just ordered the American fleet to return to Atlantic waters.

On the economic side Soviet policy has anticipated that of Secretary Hull. To the Commission of Inquiry for European Union in 1931, Litvinov presented a draft pact of economic non-aggression which proposed an end of discriminations directed against the trade of particular countries. He submitted a similar draft protocol to the London Conference last summer. Meanwhile, skeptical of the ability of the Conference to agree on anything of a concrete nature, he scurried about promoting separate non-aggression pacts with Russia's neighbors.

Only last Saturday Secretary Hull set forth on a similar mission to South America.

All of which suggests that Russian recognition has implications which escaped the consciousness of the editor of the Liberal (Kansas) *News*. Would he, in acknowledging them, still insist that "we do cordially hate about every known idea and doctrine that emanates from that nation"?

W. M. H.

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# They Stand Out From the Crowd

**Frances Robinson-Duff,** at one time a distinguished actress, is now regarded in theatrical circles as America's most eminent dramatic coach. From a raised platform in her nile green studio in New York, she has ironed out technical imperfections in practically every theater personality of the day. White-haired, but erect, powerful and stimulating, to her still come such stars as Ina Claire, Osgood Perkins, Katharine Hepburn.

Keystone

**James G. McDonald,** lean, lanky and blond, was recently named by the League of Nations to be high commissioner of an organization to assist Jewish refugees from Germany. A graduate of the University of Indiana and Harvard, he served on the faculties of both. He has been chairman of the Foreign Policy Association since 1919. Vice-Chairman of the National Council for the Prevention of War, he remains an "unqualified pessimist" regarding the future of foreign affairs.

Acme

**Anna L. Strong** is the founder and co-editor of the three-year-old Moscow *Daily News*, the first newspaper to be published in English in the Soviet Union. She is now in America, her native land, on a brief visit, during which time she will lecture, catch up on magazine articles, and perhaps "visit five-and-ten-cent stores" for gadgets which do not as yet exist in Russia. The Moscow *Daily News* has a circulation of 35,000.

Acme

**Le Roy Campbell,** aggressive champion of the indigent in New York's courts, as chief counsel of the Voluntary Defender's Committee of the Legal Aid Society, recently defended his 7,000th case without recompense of any sort. Of blue-blooded colonial stock, he sacrificed a lucrative practise for the thankless task of defending persons unable to retain private counsel, most of whom as they walk from the court freed, ask a loan. Mr. Campbell was a national and intercollegiate track champion in 1915.

## Cartoonists
### *As They See Themselves*

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

**Jay Norwood Darling,** better known as "Ding," says he draws by inspiration, never works out problems, and that his cartoons are spontaneous. A 1924 Pulitzer Prize winner, he was shortly afterwards awarded an honorary degree at Beloit College (Wis.). Back in '99 he was expelled from that institution for lampooning college dignitaries. His hobbies are Roquefort cheese, dairy farming, rock gardening, duck shooting, black bass fishing and ornithology.

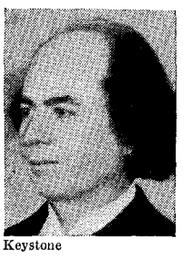
A Republican, in 1932 he was a member of the platform committee for the G.O.P. national convention. He is fifty-seven, married, has two children, and has been on the Des Moines (Ia.) *Register* and the New York *Tribune* (now *The Herald Tribune*) since 1917.

[*Mr. Darling drew the cartoon for the cover of this issue of* The Digest. *Another appears on page 42.*]

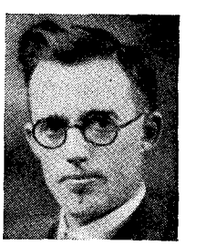
**Boris E. Skvirsky,** unofficial Soviet representative in Washington, is unique in diplomatic annals. His diplomatic conduct beyond reproach, his name missing from the State Department's "Blue Book," he has never called upon the Secretary of State. Partly bald, round-faced, stocky, he was born in Odessa, joined a revolutionary party, was exiled to Siberia, but escaped. He was sent as a Soviet delegate to the Washington Arms Conference in 1921, and has been here since, smoothing the way for Soviet recognition.

© Underwood

**Jan Kubelik,** the Austrian violinist, visited America as a youth, was admired by ladies whom he treated with indifference, made a fortune here, and went home to marry a woman older than himself, and raise seven children. He used to make $150,000 a year, a large part of which he paid for a castle in Austria. It is now a heavy liability, for he has lost all his money. Besides, he says he has spent only one day and a night there. He is playing in England at present, trying at fifty-three to recoup some of his losses. He is bald-headed, but more cheerful than in his youth. His seven children, five daughters and two sons, are all talented in music; all play the violin, some the piano, and some paint and sing.


Keystone

**Prof. H. H. Nininger,** wiry weather-beaten hunter of meteorites, knows no thrill like finding a stone which at some time before was hurtling through infinite space. He first became interested ten years ago when a meteorite shot over a Kansas college town where he taught biology. Despite ridicule, he searched until he found the stone. Since then he has devoted all his time to the work and has found more than 1,500 stones, representing approximately 200 falls. Farmers are his chief assistants in the field. At the Colorado Museum in Denver he has on exhibit a valuable collection, and has recently written a popular book, "Our Stone Pelted Planet." Museums throughout the world buy their meteorites from him.



## What's the Name, Please?

**Bolitho**—New Zealand biographer—accented second syllable rimes with *lithe*, not with *smith*.

**Ioost Dahlerup**—Danish author—*yost* (rimes with *most*) *dahl'eroop*.

**Maugham**—British novelist—*mawm:* "It rimes with *waugham;* as, it is a very 'waugham' day."

**Powys**—English literary brothers—rimes with *Lois*.

**Sigrid Undset**—Norwegian author—pronounced *see'grid und' set, u* as in *full*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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# News and Comment From the National Capital

## *The President's Concrete Knowledge of Actual Conditions in All Parts of the Country, and How He Collects His Amazing Store of Detailed Information*

ONE of the questions that is often asked in Washington is: "How does the President collect so much detailed information?" The idea has gradually spread that the White House has more concrete knowledge of actual conditions in the most sorely afflicted parts of the country than can be found anywhere else.

Recently the Governor of one of the Northwestern States in the farm strike area called on the President and began to tell him about the really miserable condition of the farmers in certain sections of his State. They had no cash, and most of them were living in fear of eviction. Their clothes were worn out, and their families were going around half-naked like the people in the most poverty-stricken parts of the soft-coal regions. Cold weather was at hand, and as the State was on the prairie, and these farms had practically no wood, the farmers would need fuel.

The Governor was astounded when the President chimed in with the fact that certain families in that section were sleeping four in a bed, under one blanket, to keep warm. The President quickly revealed that he already knew more details than the Governor about this particular section. It happened that the President had just received a detailed and vivid report from a confidential investigator.

### The President Knows

Not long before that incident a coal operator who had been obstructing the NRA was summoned to the White House. He was the hard-boiled type of employer. He stoutly asserted that the reports of the conditions of the coal-miners in his part of the country had been exaggerated, and that the only miners who were suffering were those who did not want to work. He had the unexpected and unpleasant experience of being told to his face of the deplorable plight of his own mining town, with a few case histories thrown in to prove that the President spoke from exact knowledge.

Other visitors to the White House have had a similar experience, and have told their friends about it when they got home. Enough reports have got back to Washington to create a great deal of curiosity concerning the President's sources of information. Some of these sources are fairly obvious. Several of the new branches of the Federal Government have direct touch with the people. The Home Owners Loan Corporation is an example. It is impossible to refinance home mortgages without accumulating a great many case histories. Every application of a home owner for assistance has a human drama behind it—a tragedy or a near-tragedy of the depression. Most of these stories probably do not go beyond the State agencies of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, but some of them trickle through official channels to Washington, and eventually get to the White House. The refinancing of farm mortgages involves the same kind of contact with individual cases of hardship. The NRA obtains through its mail, and through reports sent up from State and local agencies, a vast insight into the conditions and the thoughts of laborers, employed and unemployed, in all kinds of work.

Secretary Perkins and the Department of Labor collect a tremendous amount of specific data which are far more effective than

Keystone

GETS FACTS FOR WHITE HOUSE

*Miss Lorena Hickok, Special Investigator, who reports the unvarnished truth about conditions*

statistics in revealing conditions in the industrial centers of the country. In going over the thousands of applications for grants or loans from the Public Works fund, Secretary Ickes and the Public Works Board get their own separate view of the hard facts of the depression. The investigation of a request for money to complete a school or a waterworks system is likely to develop a rather full picture of life in a bankrupt community.

Most important of all, perhaps, are the Federal Relief Administration's investigations of requests for aid. Relief Administrator Hopkins is accumulating an encyclopedic knowledge of conditions in almost every county in the nation. Miss Perkins and Mr. Hopkins and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, were all with Mr. Roosevelt when he was Governor of New York. All the members of his official family have learned sooner or later that he likes concrete illustrations better than statistics.

In addition to what he learns through his subordinates, the President gathers information through his correspondence. Letters continue to pour into the White House in a volume about ten times greater than during any previous Administration. A large percentage of them are from obscure people whom the President has never seen, but who feel free to write him about their troubles. It is impossible for him to read all this mail, but a few of the letters which give graphic pictures or reveal unusually bad conditions are put aside for his personal perusal. The others are answered by secretaries or forwarded to the proper government agencies for action. Very frequently, however—and at irregular intervals—the President asks to see his mail before it is sorted, and a large stack of letters is placed on his desk. He skims through them, perhaps pausing now and then to read every word of a handwritten missive on cheap note-paper if, at first glance, it seems to offer a genuine story.

Mrs. Roosevelt has her separate mail, and it is very large. Women, in particular, have come to feel that they can get help for their families if they write to Mrs. Roosevelt, and they often write in vivid detail. It is fair to assume that the President sees some of these letters.

Very often these letters not only reveal individual tragedies, but point to the existence of circumstances and conditions which require further examination. In such cases, a confidential investigator is usually sent out. He may be a reliable investigator for the Department of Labor or for some other established Federal agency, and he probably does not know that he is being sent out at the request of the White House, and that his report may be read in the White House as well as by his immediate superiors.

### Special Investigations

Some of this work, however, is done by persons whom the Roosevelt family knows personally. One of these is Miss Lorena Hickok, an experienced newspaperwoman, who is a close friend of Mrs. Roosevelt's. Miss Hickok recently gave up newspaper work to become a special investigator for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. She has been touring through some of the worst-afflicted areas of the country under instructions to report the unvarnished truth. It is no longer a secret that her reports are seen, exactly as they are written, not only by Mr. Hopkins but in the White House. Her first visit to the West Virginia coal-fields was followed soon by Mrs. Roosevelt's own visit.

There probably are other individuals, not yet identified by official Washington, whose reports receive careful attention in the White House. The point on which Washington is convinced is that the President is contriving to maintain an intimate touch with conditions in all parts of the country.

DIOGENES.

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# Maxim Litvinov, a New Type Diplomat

## *Credited With Accomplishing the "Eight-Power Pact," Russia's Representative Is Simple, Direct and Fond of Facts, Regardless of Their Unpleasantness*

By Stanley High

WASHINGTON has grown used to those top-hat, frock-coat processions which mark the comings and goings of diplomats. Premiers and Foreign Ministers who drop in for a White House week-end no longer set the city aflutter. There have been too many of them. Nowadays it is a rare statesman, indeed, who can get more than a scattered round of applause from the loiterers in the Union Station, or muster anything that could be called a crowd along Pennsylvania Avenue.

With Maxim Maximovich Litvinov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, the case is somewhat different. Litvinov is not merely a diplomat. He is a curiosity. Other statesmen—Briand, Grandi, MacDonald—were cut from much the same conventional pattern. Their accents varied. But their manners and methods varied little. Litvinov, however, is something new: no more like the run-of-the-mill diplomat than the authority he represents is like the run-of-the-mill government. And Washington, like the country at large, was as curious to see him as it was uncertain how far it should go toward making him feel at home.

Acme

Maxim Litvinov, left, was greeted in Washington by Cordell Hull. He is shown here with the Secretary of State immediately following his arrival

Now it is obvious that the Soviets did not make Litvinov their Commissar of Foreign Affairs because of his social qualifications. This is not because he has none. Under the pressure of dire necessity he can play the full-dress diplomat with the best of them. In fact, when he was first assistant at the Soviet Foreign Office it was a regular part of his duties to serve as official host for the Government at the receptions which were given at the "Sugar King's Palace" across the Moscow River from the Kremlin.

### An Obscure Hotel

But he has long since dropped such vice-presidential duties. If he brought evening clothes and a top hat to America, he undoubtedly brought, also, the hope that they will not have to be worn. He is not a social diplomat. At Geneva, where statesmen are accustomed to mix bargaining by day with gaiety by night, Litvinov has been a social outsider. When I met him there, a year ago, he was lodged in an obscure hotel which, unlike the great hostelries where most of the disarmament delegations lived in state, did not face the lake, boasted no ballroom, and probably lacked accommodations for a diplomatic dinner, even if Litvinov had desired to give one.

A first impression of Litvinov is of his unimpressiveness. He is short, stocky, round-faced. He dresses with the carelessness characteristic of most Soviet leaders. His most frequent concession to formality is a "turn-over" collar. His neckties are seldom red. He usually wears a broad-brimmed black hat, somewhat in the style of William Jennings Bryan. His voice is rasping and unpleasant; his English excellent. He has a sense of humor which, in public, he calls on infrequently; and a capacity for sarcasm which he calls on often. And he says what he thinks with fewer words and more directness than any statesman in present-day Europe.

In fact, it is when he begins to say what he thinks that the real Litvinov emerges. It is doubtful if, in all Europe, there is a Foreign Minister who is more intimately versed in the intricacies of post-war world politics. He has a mind that fairly mops up the facts. In private conversation he can pick up almost any international thread and follow it back to the beginning and predict where it will lead. And unlike many diplomats he has a fondness for telling the facts regardless of their unpleasantness.

In addition to and partly because of his knowledge of international affairs, Litvinov drives a hard bargain. His proposals have a "take-it-or-leave-it" quality about them. And statesmen who were inclined, at first, to sneer at his drastic suggestions have begun to take him seriously. At least they have become convinced that there is no pose about him, and that he, like the Government he represents, actually means business. And when, in particular, it comes to the question of disarmament or world peace there seems, now, to be general agreement that Litvinov is not only sincere, but that, backed wholeheartedly by his Government, he has become something of a peace evangel in a Europe that has, at present, an overlarge supply of the evangels of war.

In fact, Litvinov, at present, appears to be the leading candidate for the current year's Nobel Peace Award. There are even some observers of international affairs who insist that he is the only candidate. Whether he will get the award or not is highly problematical. But there is no doubting the constructive achievements on which such an honor might be based.

A little more than a year ago the Soviet Foreign Office was worried on two fronts. Relations with Japan, in the Far East, were a succession of irritating incidents. But it was clear that Russia would not be free to deal with Japan in the East until she had, first, established friendlier relations with her neighbors in the West. Consequently, Litvinov was called in. For a year he has lived in his suit-case commuting between Europe's capitals and Moscow. His hand has been out to all comers. And the results have astonished Europe. He has come through with the one major achievement for world peace that has been recorded during the current year. This achievement is customarily called the Eight Power Pact. It binds the Soviets to eight of its small neighbors in treaties of friendship and non-aggression and, already, has opened a new era in post-war Russia's European relationships.

It is rather remarkable that the man who has accomplished these things and who, in the European world, at least, is almost as much a symbol of the Soviet Government as Stalin, is not, actually, one of the Communist Party insiders. This is probably due, in part, to the fact that Litvinov is a Jew. At the time Stalin ousted Trotzky from Russia he ousted, also, most of the Jews who held important party positions. Litvinov has never held and does not hold to-day any party post of importance.

It had been said that Litvinov's dream has been, as he has put it, "a trip to the United States to reestablish diplomatic relations." That dream has come true. And, unquestionably, when he returns to Moscow, he will be received by the multitudes in Red Square with all the honors due a conquering hero.



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# Seeing Washington With Russia After Sixteen Years

MAXIM LITVINOV Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, in other words the Foreign Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, arrived at the Port of New York on November 7, and left immediately for Washington to discuss with President Roosevelt ways and means to remove what Commissar Litvinov called "that artificial barrier which has for sixteen years prevented normal intercourse between the peoples of our two countries."

All the honors accorded high government dignitaries of foreign countries were paid to Commissar Litvinov from the moment he boarded a United States revenue cutter at Quarantine in New York Harbor until and after he arrived at the national capital by special train from Jersey City. He is the same Citizen Litvinov who was spurned by the White House when proposed as Soviet Ambassador to the United States in 1918.

Keystone

**Foreign Commissar Litvinov cheerfully posing aboard the *Berengaria* on his arrival at New York**

Before he left the *Berengaria* for the revenue cutter that bore him to the Jersey railroad terminal, Mr. Litvinov gave a statement rather than an interview to newspaper reporters in the liner's smoking-room. Clad in a long dark blue overcoat, his plump chin hidden in the folds of a gray scarf, in appearance and diction, wrote a representative of the New York *Sun*, he was "like hundreds of business men that might be seen walking Seventh Avenue at the luncheon hour." He smiled frequently, and emphasized his remarks "by tossing his pudgy hands over his head."

"I am setting foot to-day, gentlemen," Mr. Litvinov said in part, "on the territory of the great American Republic with a keen sense of the privilege that is mine in being the first official representative to bring greetings to the American people from the peoples of the Soviet Union." The anomalous nature of the situation during the last sixteen years, he went on, "has now been recognized by both sides," and the first step is taken toward clearing it up. Everybody now realized, he argued, that the "artificial nature of the estrangement" had done no good to either nation, and the sooner it became a thing of the past "the better for us all." In voicing admiration for American industry, Mr. Litvinov said:

"The peoples of the Soviet Union, burdened with the onerous legacies of Czardom, which purposely kept the country in backwardness and ignorance, and setting themselves the herculean task of building up, on the ruins left by seven years of war, an industrially developed State on new social and economic principles, could not but be inspired by the example given by your country in the methods you found of subordinating natural forces to the needs of humanity — enabling the American people in a comparatively short time to build up the most technically progressive country in the world, well ahead of the older continents. The words 'American technique,' 'American tempo,' 'American scope,' are continually to be met with in my country."

Concluding his statement, Mr. Litvinov expressed the belief that "what we have to do now is only, so to say, to legalize and to give official expression to that "reciprocal gravitation" of two nations which "had no conflicts in the past and can not anticipate them in the future."

Altho genial in exchanging questions and responses with his interviewers, when Mr. Litvinov was asked by an International News Service representative what he had to say about the relations between Japan and Russia, he replied tersely:

"You ask too many questions. It would take forever to discuss that. Let's talk about relations with America."

At Washington Mr. Litvinov was driven up Pennsylvania Avenue in President Roosevelt's car. In the White House blue room he was received by President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. The developing friendship between the United States and Russia, wrote Theodore C. Wallen in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, was symbolized in a hearty handshake of the President and the Commissar. The present purpose of both of them, it was reported, was to concentrate for the time only on the general principles paving the way to immediate resumption of normal relations. When those relations have been established, it was said, negotiations will continue through the usual diplomatic channels. Controversial details in the settlement of debt claims and counter-claims, credits and other items of trade relations were put off to a later date. Meanwhile, in the understanding to be reached at the first contact, it was related, the two countries mutually pledged themselves to refrain from propaganda designed to undermine the political institutions of each other.

Mr. Litvinov's arrival in the United States, it was noted in Moscow press cables, coincided with the principal Soviet festival, the anniversary of the October revolution of 1916. Its celebration in Moscow, accompanied by increasing large crowds in the streets and much gaiety, is said to resemble that of July 14 in France, which commemorates the Fall of the Bastile. In Moscow, this year, according to a cable to the New York *Herald Tribune* from the Russian capital, Joseph Stalin and his aids reviewed an Army of 30,000 or more troops, and at least 1,000,000 civilian marchers, in Red Square.

# Scottish Expectations From American Repeal

The results of the State-by-State voting in America on the repeal of Prohibition have been watched with interest in towns and villages in the Highlands of Scotland and in its western islands. In this region, the center of Scotland's famous distilling industry, the rare beauty of the natural scenery has been clouded during the past few years by the blackest depression in its history.

For the first time in 400 years no whisky was produced in Scotland in 1932. During this year, according to the London *Daily Express*, only four out of the ninety-four distilleries in the country have been in operation. Nearly all these distilleries are in villages where the production of whisky is the only industry. The consequence is that practically the entire man-power of these villages is and has been for many months living on the dole.

The Scottish farmers who used to sell their crops of barley to the distilleries have been equally hard hit. What is more, no whisky means no casks, which in turn means unemployment for hundreds of coopers.

But the almost complete stoppage of one of the world's most famous industries has been only partly due to Prohibition in the United States. The main cause has been the high duty on spirits in the United Kingdom, "amounting now to more than twenty times the actual value of Scotch whisky."

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# The Development of the Tennessee Valley

## *This Program of Economic and Social Planning, Aided by Engineering, Embraces an Empire Four-fifths as Large as England, With a Population of 2,000,000*

By Dr. Arthur E. Morgan
Chairman of the Board, Tennessee Valley Authority

*This is the third article of a series describing the huge new engineering projects now going forward in America.*

THE Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporation formed by Act of Congress, administered by a board of three directors, and given certain responsibilities in the Tennessee River region.

This is an area of 42,000 square miles, about the size of Ohio, or about four-fifths the size of England. The population is about two million. The Tennessee River system forms a great crescent from its source in North Carolina and Virginia, southwesterly across Tennessee, through northern Georgia and Alabama, and then north entirely across Tennessee and western Kentucky to the Ohio River.

### A Varied Region

The area includes widely contrasting regions, from the fertile well-kept valleys and the steep wooded mountainsides of southwest Virginia, the mountain regions of east Tennessee populated almost entirely with white people who live chiefly in small communities or on hillside farms, to the industrial and commercial cities of Knoxville and Chattanooga, north Alabama with its cotton fields, the Cumberland plateau in Tennessee, with its coal, phosphate, iron and timber, and the blue-grass regions of Kentucky.

Through this great diversity of soil, topography and climate, the river system threads its way, tying the whole together into a single pattern. It is natural that the control and regulation of this river system should be a dominating and unifying element in the President's far-reaching program of social and economic planning. When this great river system is controlled in all its phases, economic planning will be well under way.

Navigation interests look forward to a river controlled by locks and dams so that cargoes can be carried on the 642 miles of its course from Knoxville to the Ohio. A short cut from the Tennessee River in Alabama to the gulf by way of the Warrior or Tombigbee River, with a ship canal and a series of locks and dams, may some day make Cincinnati an ocean port, and shorten the distance from Ohio River points to the Gulf of Mexico by five hundred miles. Storage reservoirs on the head-waters of the Tennessee River will regulate the flow, reducing destructive floods of winter and spring, and maintaining navigable stages during the dry summer and fall months.

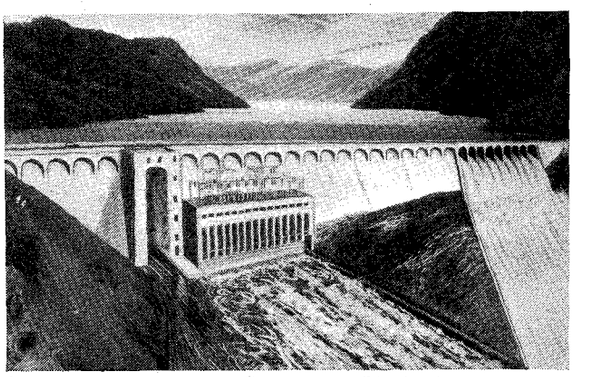
As the water flows its regulated course from the mountain streams along the Tennessee River to the Ohio, it must work its way. Power plants at each of the dams will turn the energy of the falling water into electric current, and a network of transmission lines will carry this energy to the cities and farms of the region.

In order to make this control of water complete and enduring, we must reach even back of the mountain streams to the mountainsides where the rain falls, for with the cutting of forests and cultivation of the land, a vast amount of erosion has taken place. In some cases where dams have been built to store water for power, the smaller storage reservoirs have filled with this eroded clay in less than ten years.

For all three purposes—flood control, navigation, and power development—it is necessary to store the flood water of winter and spring, and to let it out gradually as needed during the dry summer and fall. The possible sites for storage are strictly limited by nature. If they are used up, no others can be found, and the whole program of control must fail. A power development which allows these precious reservoir sites to fill with silt is robbing the future of its patrimony as surely as is the waste of natural gas or oils.

A private company may develop water-powers, but it can not go back to the head-waters and stop this destructive erosion. Only a centralized organization for planning can unite all these elements into a single orderly design.

An important part of the project, for instance, is the Cove Creek or Norris Dam, now being built by the Government on the Clinch River, a tributary of the Tennessee. This will create one of the largest storage reservoirs in the world. If this plant should be operated as an isolated unit by a private company, the water would be used as needed for that plant, and its regulative effect on the Hale's Bar Dam, the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, and other possible dams on the Tennessee River, would be too irregular and uncertain to be of much use. However, if all these plants are operated as a single system connected by transmission lines, the Norris Dam power plant can shut down during high water when there is abundant power on the Tennessee River, and it can operate when the Tennessee River is low.



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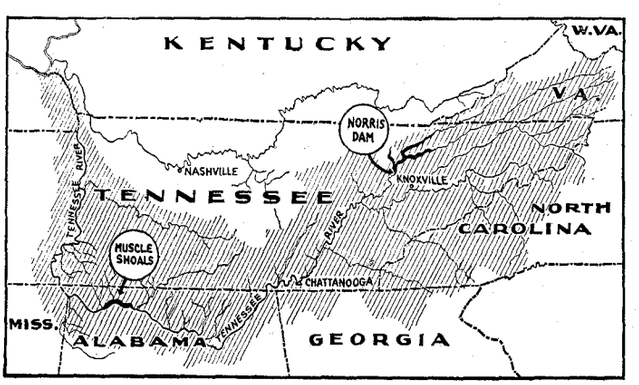
Drawing of the proposed Norris Dam at Cove Creek

These possibilities of regulation are not limited to the Norris Dam, but apply to twenty or thirty other projects on the head-waters.

Such unified control of water resources is only one phase of the far-reaching plan of President Roosevelt for a program of economic and social planning in the Tennessee River region.

To prevent the further destruction of fertility by soil erosion on the hill lands, to balance agriculture and industry, to prevent the wasteful destruction of forests and to plan for their orderly development and use, to discover the best use of mineral resources, to furnish a public power-transmission system by which to measure the effectiveness and fairness of private utilities, all these are comprehended in the plan.




General outline of the Tennessee River Basin. Shaded area indicates the sphere of the Tennessee Valley development



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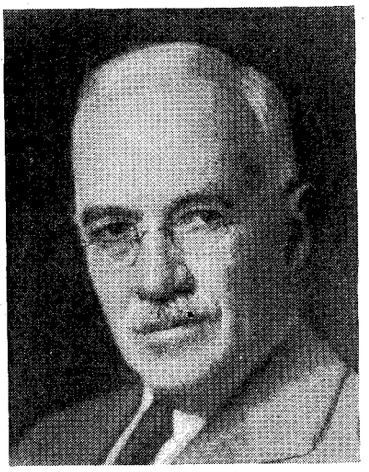
# Protest Retirement of America's Pasteur

## *Thousands Petition New York City Authorities to Let Dr. William H. Park Complete His Research War Against Disease*

The date upon which he may be retired forever from the work he has pursued for forty years draws relentlessly closer; nevertheless a small, wiry, tireless man is hard at work these days in the dingy building of the New York City Bureau of Public Laboratories at the edge of the East River. He is Dr. William H. Park, known as the conqueror of diphtheria in this country, called by medical men the Pasteur of America.



Dr. William H. Park

There is a rule in New York that all city employees shall be retired at the age of seventy. This date will arrive for Dr. Park on December 30 this year. Leaders in medicine and public health, his friends and associates, thousands strong, are petitioning the city authorities to let him finish research work that may place in the hands of medicine new weapons against disease.

On September 9 this year, in THE LITERARY DIGEST, Dr. Park told of the progress being made against pneumonia, and of experiments with an immunizing "cocktail" in his laboratory. Last month he announced the success of his new toxoid serum for diphtheria, better than toxin-antitoxin.

Dr. Park is cited more often than any other living scientist in standard works on preventive medicine. He was first in this country to make diphtheria antitoxin, in 1894, following its discovery by Behring in Germany. His toxin-antitoxin, developed in the city laboratories, has always been made available to the public without charge. Following its general use the death rate from diphtheria in the city dropped from 295 per 100,000 to less than 3 per 100,000, and throughout the United States from 18 per 100,000 to less than 5 per 100,000.

The world of medicine has given him its highest honors. His international fame was recognized when, in 1924, the French Academy of Medicine made him a member. Last year he received the Sedgwick medal of the American Public Health Association. He was formerly president of that association, but usually avoids presidencies of scientific societies, preferring to spend his time in his laboratory, where he works at all hours.

Practically his only recreation is music. He is an ardent opera-goer.

## Disks in Vacuum for Electricity

Enormous disks, spinning at high speed in an almost perfect vacuum may some day replace the familiar generators and motors. Dr. R. J. Van de Graaff, young physicist of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made this prophecy recently before the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The disks will be great electrostatic machines, producing direct current electricity at tremendously high voltage. *Science Service*, reporting Dr. Van de Graaff's suggestion, explains that the vacuum would be necessary in order to prevent the production of tremendous sparks that might wreck the whole machine, and would in any case prevent the electricity from being led out on wires to be usefully employed. Dr. Van de Graaff believes that vacua sufficiently high to insulate the machines can be produced.

Dr. Van de Graaff has attracted much attention among physicists by the simple but tremendously powerful electrostatic machines he has already built, first at Princeton and latterly at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These have produced "artificial lightning" measured in hundreds of thousands of volts, used in atom-smashing experiments.

## Crayons From Oat Hulls

Artists' crayons from agricultural wastes are a possibility as the result of recent studies at Iowa State College.

By treating furfurol, an oily yellow liquid made from oat hulls, with various simple chemicals, a black material suitable for artists' crayons has been made. Tests show these crayons are satisfactory in actual use.

# Science Snap-shots

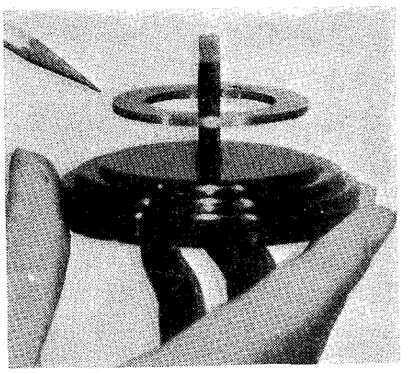
### Sun-spot Cycle Begins Anew

In August the number of spots on the sun was lowest since 1923, and those that appeared were lingering remnants of the ebbing sun-spot cycle that closed this summer. Astronomers all over the world watched with interest for the appearance of the first new spots, forerunners of the next cycle, which for the next eleven years or so may affect our weather, increase magnetic disturbances, occasionally interrupt telegraph and telephone service, and bring more ultra-violet light for sun-bathers, and possibly poorer reception for radio listeners.

They were rewarded on November 2, when the first of new spots were glimpsed at Mount Wilson Observatory. The duration and peculiarities of cycles of sun-spots are pretty well known, but not the specific effects they have on the earth and its inhabitants. Popular interest has connected the sun-spots with epidemics, business cycles, severe weather fluctuations and such phenomena as the number of rabbits and visitations of grasshoppers. There is no scientific evidence to support these notions.

### Steel Afloat in Air

Cobalt steel is from four to five times as magnetic as ordinary steel, and this property makes many apparently miraculous tricks possible. One is that of making a



steel ring float in air, recently demonstrated by P. H. Brace, research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, which developed the unusual magnetic material.

The apparatus consists of two ring-shaped magnets, one embedded in the base, the other allowed to move freely up and down along a celluloid guide. The rings are so arranged that the poles of like sign come opposite each other. The result, as any one familiar with magnetism knows, is mutual repulsion. So strong is this force that the upper ring floats freely about an inch above the base.

### A Cause of Bad-Tasting Water

Fugitive electric current has been identified as one of the surreptitious forces that at intervals blight water supplies, according to a report of researches in northern New Jersey by the Hackensack Water Company.

Coursing along the water-pipe which provides a metallic path through the house wiring system from some household electrical device, such as a vacuum-cleaner, it seems to be a possible cause of certain tastes and odors which mysteriously appear in the water delivered to a consumer, yet absent in water in the street main, the report declared.

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# America's Billion-Dollar Relief Program

## *"No Man, Woman or Child Shall Go Hungry" Is the Slogan as the Government Leads the Way in Aiding the Nation's Needy This Winter*

NO Federal pork, no Red Cross flour will be asked or needed by Old Hickory. The Tennessee town bearing the nickname of a sturdy old soul will be able to feed itself this winter, for its rayon and cellophane factories are paying wages on a basis of $5,000,000 for 5,000 employees.

Homes, rooms in hotels and boarding-houses are at a premium; second-hand cars are moving again. Old Hickory has rounded the elusive corner. The tuning up of its machinery is a cheerful note echoing through the pit of depression. Perhaps it is an omen of better times.

Florida, too, is facing its need with grim determination. His State, said Governor Sholz not long ago, has eliminated more than $1,250,000 of government expense by rigid economy and riddance of "useless commissions, boards and bureaus," and by learning to live within its income. To illustrate the contrary, an appeal for economy in another State is met with a lot of hooey for more taxes, and lean Louisianians learn that hooey heats no soup. There are other States which, having eaten their own bread, call for a cut of Federal pie. So the job of feeding the hungry and finding work for the unemployed became one for the Administration, whose slogan, in the words of Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, is that no man or woman shall go hungry, no dependent child live in want. At the call the country is tightening its belt for a hard winter which the NRA optimists hope will be the last of the great crisis heralded by the crash on the stock market in 1929 and accompanied by the collapse of tin banks, and by the public confessions of rugged greed sticking to the old formula that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and that the law must be upheld even at the price of social collapse.

### To Care for Its Own

It will be a long pull and a hard one. But the country that has helped feed Belgium, Russia, China, Japan and the Near East, which has lent a helping hand wherever misfortune and catastrophe have struck, will be able to care for its own hungry and unemployed. The task overshadows that accomplished by former President Hoover in Belgium, for the needy here number nearly twice as many as the entire population of the little buffer State between France and Germany, and, of course, outnumber the homeless and fatherless which the World War, the massacre of the Armenians and the Greco-Turkish conflict left as an eternal memorial in the Near East. By some such parallel the people of the United States will appreciate the magnitude of the task now so hopefully undertaken by the Government, State and local communities and all the agencies of charity.

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IT'S UP TO THE REST OF US
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*

While some of the States and local communities are doing their share in voting and raising funds for local relief, the major part of the burden has been taken over by the Federal Government, which has promised that the big, bad wolf shall be kept from the door, that there shall always be a stick on the woodpile, a lump of coal in the bin.

For this purpose the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation was organized to administer President Roosevelt's $650,000,000 program of feeding, clothing and fueling the 15,000,000 in need. Millions of pounds of beef and pork; millions of bushels of wheat to be processed into flour; eggs, butter, canned milk, peanut butter, cornmeal, peas, canned and dried fruits and coal will be distributed during the course of the winter. In addition, cotton and wool are being bought to make into clothing. By the end of last month the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation had bought 6,800,500 bushels of wheat, and it had requested bids on 15,000,000 pounds of domestic beef. The corn-hog program operated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is expected to involve nearly 400,000,000 pounds of pork products for the poor. The corn-hog program, by the way, involves more money and larger interests than the combined programs to reduce wheat and cotton. Processing taxes already ordered on hogs and corn will amount to $350,000,000, which the farmers are to receive in return for reducing their production, while wheat benefit payments are to total $120,000,000 and cotton payments $111,000,000.

The problem of distributing the relief food has been undertaken by commercial food distributing services, which have agreed to cooperate with all relief units on a non-profit basis.

Meanwhile the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is taking a census of the needy jobless, which will furnish data concerning the number and age of children, the number of persons who are of employable age and potential wage earners, the number of those who would be eligible for old-age pensions, and facts about race and color, all of which Mr. Hopkins believes will be of considerable value in analyzing the adequacy of relief now being given. All this information, it is said, will be transmitted to Congress in January, with the idea that it will furnish a basis for some permanent social program. No estimate has yet been made of how much will be asked of Congress for next year's relief needs. But the relief expenditures for the entire country for one year are estimated at $1,000,000,000. This includes all public funds, of which the Federal Government supplies about one-half.

### Other Measures of Relief

Other measures of relief involve the care of between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 transient men, women and children, who are to be placed in homes, boarding-houses, camps and other shelters, where they can be cared for like human beings. Jobless school-teachers, of whom there are said to be more than 80,000, are to receive relief work teaching in camps or in rural schools that have been closed or drastically curtailed. Thousands of men on relief rolls in eight Southern States are to be put to work eliminating breeding places of mosquitoes that carry the

*(Continued on page 34)*



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## An Act of Understanding

Methodists and Catholics have their points of difference. They have also some things in common, and when occasion demands they can bridge their differences.

Recently the Catholic church of Mary Queen of Peace in Glendale, a suburb of St. Louis, was destroyed by fire. The ashes had hardly cooled before the congregation of the Webster Hills Methodist church offered the use of its sanctuary until the

Courtesy of *The Star Times*, St. Louis, Mo.

A FRIEND IN NEED

*Father Michael D. Collins (left) shaking hands with the Rev. Benjamin Morris Ridpath, pastor of the Methodist church loaned to the Catholic priest after his church was burned*

Catholics should rebuild. Father Michael D. Collins, of the Catholic parish, and the Rev. Benjamin Morris Ridpath, of the Methodist church, sat down together and reached an arrangement under which masses will be held in the auditorium of the Methodist church from 6 until 10:45 Sunday mornings, while Methodist classes are being conducted in other rooms. The regular Methodist services will be held at 11 o'clock, after the Catholics have finished their worship.

## 300th Anniversary

The First Congregational Church, Dover, New Hampshire, recently celebrated its 300th anniversary. The site of the original meeting-house, a log structure, is still owned by the parish.

# The Anglo-Catholics and Rome

### *Celebration of Centenary of Oxford Movement Again Brings Question of Possible Union to the Fore*

Had a Baptist, Methodist or Presbyterian attended the recent celebration in Philadelphia of the centenary of the Oxford Movement, he would have thought, perhaps, that the celebrants were Roman Catholics instead of Episcopalians. In St. Mark's Episcopal church the visitor would have heard a solemn Eucharist in honor of the Blessed Sacrament. The next day he would have been one of about 10,000 people present at a solemn high mass at the Municipal Convention Hall, in which nearly 1,000 Bishops, clergymen, monks, acolytes and choir boys took part. The presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, the Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry of Rhode Island, was the Eucharist preacher. He bore a bishop's staff, and all the bishops save two wore the rich copes and miters of the office. The two exceptions were more somberly attired in the low churchman's robes and academic capes.

Then, perhaps, the visitor would have viewed the historical exhibit of the Oxford Movement—a manuscript copy of Keble's work, "The Christian Year," a copy of a letter to John Henry Newman, and Keble's luncheon basket and his private communion set. Among the hundreds of other visitors from more distant places the imaginary non-Episcopalian would have seen Will Spens, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University and Master of Corpus Christi, who brought greetings from the English Catholic Congress, which has also been celebrating the same centenary. If he were versed in church history the visitor would have recalled that it is the Oxford Movement which gave birth to the great Catholic revival which, it might seem to him, has all but swept the Anglican Church into the bosom of the Mother Church of Christendom.

He might have been convinced that there was only one more step to go had he heard Dr. Bernard Iddings Bell, canon of St. John's Cathedral in Providence and former warden of St. Stephen's College, declare "it is the hope of most Catholics (Anglo-Catholics specifically) that when unity of faith is realized, it will be achieved under the earthly guidance of him who sits in Peter's seat, the Bishop of Bishops, the Bishop of Rome."

And then, if he had been lost a moment in some mystic spell, the visitor would have awakened to hear that high churchman, Bishop William T. Manning, say: "The Protestant Episcopal Church itself holds and teaches the Catholic religion. The word 'Protestant' in our name emphasizes this, for that word as used in our official title means that this church protests against departures from the Catholic faith, as received and taught everywhere by the undivided church during the early centuries."

So little, the visitor might have thought, divides the Anglo-Catholic from his friend in Rome—and yet—

"There can be no complete union with Rome," said Bishop George Craig Stewart, of Chicago, in a reply to Canon Bell's statement, "until Rome surrenders its postulate, which is that unless you are in communion with Rome you are not a Catholic." This statement was indorsed by the chairman of the congress, Bishop Benjamin F. P. Ivins, of Milwaukee, and it was reported that the governing body of the congress also repudiated Canon Bell's assertion.

It might appear, then, that the last step to Rome is a long one, perhaps impossible for view-points opposed on principle. The Anglo-Catholics use much of the Roman ritual, and the Episcopal Church at large holds that its ministers are in the Apostolic Succession, that there was no break in continuity when a separate See was set up at Canterbury. But Pope Leo XIII pronounced against the validity of Episcopal orders in 1896, and the Conversations at Malines ten years ago, in which the late Cardinal Mercier and Lord Halifax, leading Anglo-Catholic layman in England, took the principal parts, brought no more favorable result. Episcopal orders have, however, been recognized by the Orthodox Church.

Notwithstanding these rebuffs, it is evident to many in the Anglican fold and without it that the leading spirits of the High Church movement still yearn for Rome. And opposition among Low churchmen is no less strong. Among the chief of these is Dr. Alexander C. Cummins, rector of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, New York, and editor of *The Chronicle*, monthly magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Discussing the Catholic Congress in Philadelphia, he said that high mass "was called a solemn Eucharist to cover up with a mere title a service which was in every particular a mass, a pontifical high mass, as nearly Roman as the knowledge of Roman technique on the part of those conducting it could make it. . . . These leaders of this church participated in an act of betrayal of a sacred trust.

"The question that confronts us is why do not these men, if honest, respond to the urge of their convictions and make their submission to Rome now. The Protestant Episcopal Church would be stronger and more useful without them."

## Congress of Liberals

The eleventh international congress of Free Christians and other religious liberals will be held at Copenhagen, Denmark, August 14-19, 1934. The members of the association in the United States are Unitarian and Universalist churches and some other liberal groups. Most European countries are represented.

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# Ballets From Germany and France

## *Kurt Jooss Gives Brilliant Performances of Subjects in the Modern Spirit, But Serge Lifar's Work Proves Disappointing to New York Public*

THE Ballet Jooss, which has just emerged on our stage, at the Forrest Theater, New York, exhibits a fine example of orchestrated movement. In this respect it stands comparison with the Diaghileff ballet of happy memory.

Ballets we have at Radio City and elsewhere; also ballets in the making, but we have not reached the stage of perfection in coordination and equality of individual members that Kurt Jooss shows us.

Coming from Essen in Germany, and, on account of one of his numbers not likely to be welcome back there, he presents a technique that is personal, but with some resemblances to the far-famed Russians.

In the choice of his subjects he is in the modern spirit, discarding the romantic and fairy-tale legend, and dealing with life in a flavor satiric and often mordant.

"The Green Table," which we noted in our issue of August 19, as coinciding in its London production with the World Economic Conference, exhibits in its opening and closing scenes a conference of diplomats and their pretentious futilities. Other scenes show the deceiving glamours and the succeeding horrors of war—the marching, flag-waving, death on the battle-field, and the miseries of innocent victims at home, the skulking profiteer—all in a dance of death, while the figure of Death himself calls the tune.

There is propaganda in this which, over there, was objected to, because the inventor seemed to lose sight of the fact that death is the inevitable lot of all, and not just of those who sacrifice their lives at the hands of war.

Something must be said for the satiric content of those scenes of debate among the statesmen wearing masks. In the first their deliberations are carried on to the accompaniment of a tango. As the program gives the clue to the development of this scene, the gentlemen around the table "observe all the amenities of polite society," then a veteran statesman creates "a stupendous impression," but practical considerations "weigh down this ebullience," then the Lord is summoned to witness that "virtue and righteousness motivate the gentlemen" on the right of the table, but those on the left "discern ulterior motives beneath the high-sounding adjurations." Finally, "rising passions are followed by threats. Threats are met with defiance. The futile conference adjourns to the battle-field."

The concluding scene is almost a replica of the first, showing that diplomats learn nothing from experience, and the wrangling goes on as before.

Lighter moods are indulged in "A Ball in Old Vienna," where social manners, now outmoded, are given in a spirit of pleasant raillery that met the vociferous approval of the audience.

Mr. Jooss's moods are not often given to lightness. The "Impressions of a Big City," with its prosaic types, a "Young Girl," a "Young Workman," "The Libertine," children, and the nondescript crowd, convey a vivid picture of any city's virtue and vice, tho vice has the more picturesque values.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Musical Bureau, Inc.

APPEAL TO THE ALMIGHTY

*To witness that "virtue and righteousness motivate the gentlemen" on the right of "The Green Table"*

Nearer the conventional ballet is the "Pavane on the Death of an Infanta," where the stiff etiquette of a Spanish court chills and kills the natural life of a delicate girl.

Serge Lifar seemed not to measure up to his European reputation as he performed his leaps and contortions before his New York public at the Forrest Theater on Sunday night, November 5.

He is director of the ballet at the Paris Opera, going there after the dissolution of the Diaghileff ballet, where for ten years he was the principal dancer. It is claimed that the mantle of Nijinsky has descended to his shoulders, and as he repeats the two outstanding dances—"L'Après Midi d'un Faune" and "Le Spectre de la Rose"—of that famous genius, the challenge is one to excite the highest interest of those spectators who carry a memory of the man who flashed upon our delighted vision in 1916 to sink later into a mental decline in which he now languishes. But Lifar wears his own mantle better; that is to say, in those things devoid of the romantic spirit he is most at home. He is modernist in temperament, and he can not create the unreal atmosphere of the Rose Specter and the Faun. Extremely graceful in figure, with a good poise, and a moderate command of the necessary "elevation," he moved through the dance of the Specter with too much self-consciousness.

In this his partner, Olga Adabache, bettered him with the innocent charm that was Lopoukova's in her youth.

In the "Afternoon of the Faun" there was a more vivid reminder of his remarkable predecessor. He followed the stylization called "Aeginitan" by Nijinsky, and in this dance created, perhaps, his most sincere effect.

His new numbers were the "Prometheus" to music by Beethoven, and "The Cat." One sees but faint resemblance to the classical legend, but is beguiled by an intricate—perhaps too intricate—series of physical manifestations in the hero's effort to infuse into the inert humans the fire he has stolen from heaven. Lifar's athleticism here plays a remarkable part, as it does in the final number, based on a fable of Æsop's.

Lifar will doubtless make a deeper impression as his season progresses and his self-consciousness wears off. At times he seemed preoccupied with pushing the ballet through its paces rather than in sinking himself into his part. It is to be feared that Mr. Lifar is more of a showman than an artist.

The audience was large, brilliant, well-disposed, but rather disappointed.



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# A Controversy Over Holbein's "Henry VIII"

## *It Is Suspected That as Yet Undiscovered Works by the Artist May Be Found in England Where He Lived*

Genuine paintings by Hans Holbein are few enough, tho his name is attached to many suspects here and there.

England is having a time over recent Holbein discoveries.

Two portraits of Henry VIII have come into notice from old English houses where

CASTLE HOWARD "HOLBEIN"

it is suspected other works from the same artist may lie concealed, for the painter lived long in England and grew rich there.

The first to emerge came from Castle Howard, and after the removal of four repaintings it presents a brilliant portrait of the King in red garment freely studded with gems.

R. R. Tatlock, art critic of *The Daily Telegraph* (London), calls it "the finest and most intimate likeness of the King in existence," and one of the artist's greatest masterpieces. The canvas bears traces of the artist's signature and the date 1542.

The "improvers" guilty of the over-painting did posterity a service in preserving the brilliance of the original colors, tho their own work perishes with their presumption.

Mr. Tatlock writes:

"We now, for the first time, see the King as he appeared to his bosom friend—to one who was as remarkable a psychologist as a draftsman—after the monarch's domestic aspirations and hope of a peaceful future had been shattered by the discovery of Catherine Howard's infidelity. She was executed on February 13, 1542.

"The disillusionment of a strong man has perhaps never before or since been so subtly indicated in paint. We see him grown more corpulent, grayer, but still tight-lipped and tight-fisted. The almost startlingly brilliant condition of the vivid colors must be seen to be believed."

No sooner was this announcement made than *The Morning Post* brought forth notice of a rival Holbein at Warwick Castle. Its art critic, unnamed, cites the authority of Dr. Waagen in "Art Treasures of England" that the Castle Howard Henry VIII is "an old copy" of the picture in Warwick Castle. The German critic wrote in 1854 when some at least of the repaintings must have been accomplished. But this critic, after viewing the rival, has no "hesitation in saying that as a work of art it is far superior to the Castle Howard portrait."

There is a "quiet dignity," he says, in the Warwick Henry VIII compared with the other. We show reproductions of both for any who feel competent to judge.

This contestant writes:

"The great distinction of the Warwick Castle portrait is its artistry. The face and hands of the King are modeled and painted with greater subtlety; the embroidery on the front and sleeves is very charming in design, the jewels are more numerous and the craftsmanship displayed is of the most exquisite description. Note, also, the greater roundness of the body, the graceful folds of the outer garment on the right. Compare these details with the uniformly

WARWICK CASTLE "HOLBEIN"

straight lines and flatness of the Castle Howard figure.

"The mantle of the Warwick picture, once a beautiful blue, is blackened by time, and the luster of some of the jewels has faded, but all the pearls are in the finest condition. Indeed, the slightest cleaning would restore the painting to its pristine beauty."

## Serious Music on the Radio

What the radio audience likes in serious music was recently tested by the Philadelphia Orchestra management in an appeal for votes for a request program. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony received the largest number, with Tschaikovsky's "Pathetic" Symphony following.

The number of votes is not given, but in a graduated list of preferences Beethoven occupies four places, the Fifth, Ninth, Eighth and Seventh Symphonies holding these relative positions. Tschaikovsky has five, with the Fifth, Fourth, "Nutcracker Suite" and "1812" overture, coming after the "Pathetic." Wagner's positions number three and Brahms's three.

The composers who hold one position are here cited in the order in which their number of votes place them: Franck's Symphony in D Minor, Schubert's "Unfinished," Rimsky-Korsakov's "Schéhérazade," Liszt's "Les Preludes," Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, Ravel's "Bolero," Sibelius's "Finlandia," Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration," and Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun."

The Wagner excerpts are from "Tristan" and "Lohengrin," and the Brahms symphonies are the first, fourth and third.

Wagner's later operas, it will be seen, do not come into the lists, while Ravel's "Bolero" does not show the strength of its earlier vogue.

## E. H. Sothern

The present generation missed the romantic glamour of E. H. Sothern's comedy and his later Shakespearean productions. From 1904 to 1914 he and his wife, Julia Marlowe, were the leading exponents of Shakespeare in this country. Their association on the stage was interrupted for nine years through Miss Marlowe's illness, but was resumed in 1921-24. Later, Mr. Sothern appeared in two plays, "Accused" and "Hidden," after which he gave lectures and dramatic readings.

His recent years have been spent in retirement, but his death, on October 29, called forth tributes which show that his memory is widely cherished. His death leads the Boston *Herald* to point a loss which our changing conditions make poignant:

"His passing reminds us of the large price in genuine sympathy and affection that we are paying for our present devotion to the cinema. One hesitates to name an actor in Hollywood whose death would evoke the keen regret that Mr. Sothern's does. Perhaps it is because the careers of the shadow people are usually so short, so comet-like, while the actors of the old theater lived on through generations of playgoers. Perhaps it is because we saw them, knew them, and loved them as people like ourselves."

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# Solving Murder Mysteries With Test Tubes

## *Dr. Alexander O. Gettler, Pioneer in the Scientific War on Criminals, Unravels With Cold, Factual Chemistry Death Puzzles Which Rival Fiction*

By Wayne W. Parrish

SCIENCE is making it increasingly difficult for murderers to hide their crimes by cunning schemes. The modern murderer, if his crime is premeditated, often resorts to chemistry to baffle the authorities. The chemist, with his increased knowledge of poisons and methods of chemical analysis, has been able to keep ahead of the murderer. And to-day, there is a sound of deadly realism in the recently coined phrase, "The dead speak to the chemist." This cryptic expression denotes definite progress in tracking down the criminal.

At Bellevue Hospital, New York's mammoth, sprawling nerve center of diseased, injured and dead, science is given its chance to aid justice. Since 1918, scientific methods have displaced the haphazard coroner system of determining the causes of deaths in the nation's largest city. Altho little known to the public at large, the progress made along scientific lines has been substantial and impressive. The crux of murder cases, in fact, lies more and more in the atmosphere of test tubes and intricate apparatus, and less and less on the emotions of lawyers and juries in court trials.

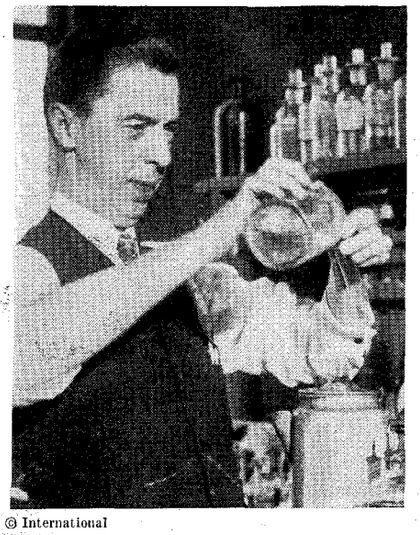
### Numerous Discoveries

The pioneer in this relatively new field of chemical examination is Dr. Alexander O. Gettler, New York's toxicologist, who established a new department of toxicology fifteen years ago, when the city abolished its inadequate and unscientific coroner system. Altho only forty-nine years old, Dr. Gettler has piled up an amazing record. He has analyzed, or directed the analyzing of, 30,000 human bodies, at the rate of 2,200 a year. From this intensive work have come numerous discoveries, and new methods of chemical analysis, and it is his belief that if New York's system were copied by other communities in the nation, an enormous advancement in the war on criminals would be achieved.

Small, outwardly gruff, always plain-spoken, and frank and honest to an extreme, Dr. Gettler spends all his thinking hours on his one passion—chemical analysis of the human body. His rough but kindly profile, centered by shell-rimmed glasses and a long, fragrant cigar, have become as much a part of Bellevue's laboratory as the test-tubes themselves. He is recognized as the foremost authority in his field in the country. His "office" consists of an old desk in a cluttered corner of a laboratory on the fourth floor of the drab brick building on First Avenue at Twenty-ninth Street, known as "The Morgue." Through this part of the hospital passes an endless procession of bodies brought there for autopsies, identification, and chemical analysis. Here, just above the never-ending roar of lumbering trucks on First Avenue, have passed in review the most sensational murders in the east in the past ten years. Hundreds of violent deaths are reconstructed here in the light of cold, factual chemistry. Here the fiction of mystery stories is unraveled in real life.

"Modern science is checking up on every move of the murderer," Dr. Gettler said in an interview. "It is increasingly difficult for murderers to hide their crimes. Sometimes weeks of chemical examinations are necessary to prove the cause of death, but the chemist is learning a good many things that he never knew before.

"The scientific determination of the cause of violent deaths is beyond the power of the old-fashioned coroner. The causes of death are not always so obvious as they would seem to the inexperienced coroner. In these days chemistry plays a prominent part in the detection of the agencies used to kill. Science will aid justice, if given a chance."



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Dr. Gettler in his laboratory

As an illustration of how easy it is to cover up a murder under the coroner system, Dr. Gettler told of a recent case in New York's tenement district. The father of a family went to his work about six o'clock in the morning. An hour later one of his children, a nine-year-old boy, went to his mother's room and found it full of illuminating gas issuing from a broken gas fixture. He went to his mother's bed and tried to arouse her, but found her lifeless. The neighbors called the police, who in turn notified the medical examiner's office. The assistant medical examiner on tour arrived at the scene, looked the situation over, and ordered the body to the morgue for investigation, with the possible diagnosis of gas-poisoning through accident or suicide.

"It is well to note here the good judgment displayed by the medical examiner in not signing the case out as a gas case," Dr. Gettler said. "A coroner might have done this instead of ordering a post-mortem and chemical investigation at the laboratories.

"During the progress of the autopsy the blood was analyzed for carbon monoxid (the poisonous constituent of illuminating gas). None of this gas was found in the blood of the deceased, proving conclusively that the woman had not died of gas-poisoning. The autopsy further gave evidence of asphyxiation through suffocation. Finger imprints on the back of the neck were also found. From all this evidence the chief medical examiner concluded that the woman had been suffocated, most probably by holding her face down in the pillow. Then after death, she was turned around, placed on her back, and the gas turned on for the purpose of misleading the authorities. Her husband was tried and convicted. This case illustrates the importance of the chemical laboratory in determining the true cause of death."

During his fifteen years as city toxicologist, Dr. Gettler has made numerous discoveries, and has devised many new methods of isolating poisons from human organs. For example, he was the first to isolate tetra-ethyl lead and benzene from human organs.

### Alcohol in the Brain

Several years ago Dr. Gettler received wide-spread publicity when he announced that his experiments showed that alcohol is present in the brain, liver, and blood of every human being, even tho they may never have partaken of alcoholic liquors. The amounts, he determined, are very small, there being .001 per cent. normally present in the brain. He also developed a method of determining intoxication, an important discovery in a city which records many deaths daily from persons falling down elevator shafts, out of windows, and in automobile accidents. Dr. Gettler found that the amount of alcohol in the brain is a definite index of intoxication. Examination of 12,000 bodies, he said, revealed that all those who have more than .25 per cent. alcohol in the brain are intoxicated. He insists that the amount of alcohol in the liver, kidneys or other organs is not a dependable index, contrary to assertions of other authorities.

In addition to his toxicological duties for the city, Dr. Gettler is also professor of chemistry of the Washington Square College, New York University; professor of toxicology at Bellevue Medical College, pathological chemist and toxicologist of Bellevue Hospital, and consulting chemist of three other large hospitals.

*In a second article Mr. Parrish will relate Dr. Gettler's part in several outstanding baffling mysteries which were solved in the laboratory.*

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# When Baying Hounds Lead the Way

## *A Pack Given to George Washington by Lafayette Has Had Considerable Influence on the Hunting Breeds Which Are Still Being Used in This Country*

By Freeman Lloyd
Kennel Editor, *Field & Stream*

HUNTING may be described as the pursuit of the several kinds of animals deemed worthy of the chase. Most of these wild creatures possess more speed than dogs of the strictly hound family, which, in this case, would except all dogs of the coursing or racing breeds, such as members of the greyhound-like varieties. These latter may not be classified as "hounds" as that word is understood in the sporting sense.

It will be recognized that hounds big and hounds small are long and lobular eared; they have broad skulls, larger leg bones, more compact bodies, coarser coats, and underbrushed or bristled tails than the greyhound families. Greyhounds have small ears (in the case of the European breeds), as opposed to the down-carried, setter-like, but pointed ears of the Arabian and the Asiatic greyhound breeds, such as the Saluki, Persian and the Afghan dogs. The Salukis were valued as gazel-coursing dogs by the Pharaohs.

### The Trail-Runner

So the long-eared, broad-nosed hound with highly developed olfactory powers, was, and is, the hunter and trail-runner, rather than a courser. The greyhounds depended as they do now on their keenness of sight and tremendous speed. The hunting hound runs down the quarry by the constant use of his nose and his diligence, that primarily are fostered by his liking for the task and his killing propensities.

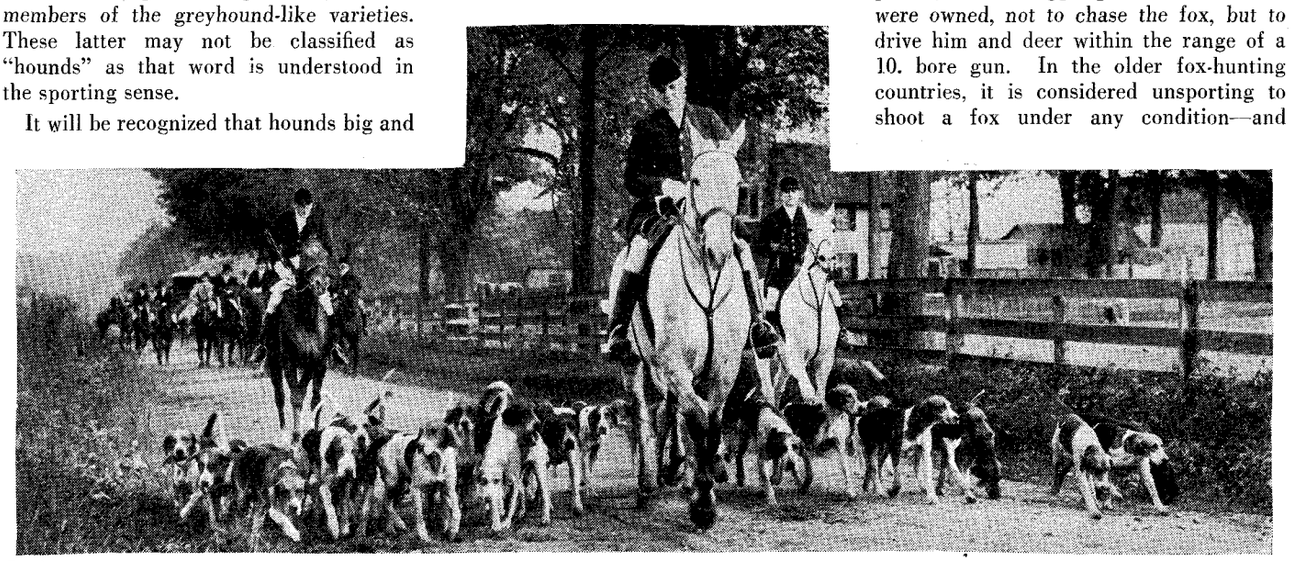
The greyhound is more spectacular. His eyes are his guide; unequaled speed is his forte. But even the greyhound is at a disadvantage when coursing the gazel on sandy or rocky ground. It is then that hawks are cast at the fleeing antelope, which the trained birds have been taught to attack. They fly at the beast's head and eyes, so the quarry will become confused and be at the mercy of the swiftest of dogs.

While the coursing dog becomes distressed and out of wind after a course lasting two, three, or more minutes on deer, the hunting hound will run half a day or night without being exhausted. Greyhounds, deerhounds, kangaroo dogs and wolfhounds are silent while coursing the animal. On the other hand, the hounds, proper—from the bloodhound to the beagle—are vociferous. The warmer or fresher the scent of the hunted animal, the more the hounds give tongue. To speak about a hound "barking" would be a serious affront to the patron of venery—the science of hunting that possesses its own language or code.

Altho there is a vast sporting difference between a hound and an ordinary dog, even the slightest trace of hound blood may be recognized in the voice of a terrier or other breed of dog—the peculiarity of the hound's tongue that may sometimes be heard from a terrier such as the Airedale.

Some scientists declare that all breeds of domesticated dogs sprang from a common source. It is difficult for the layman to explain the vast difference between the sizes of the ears of the true hound and the greyhound.

It is believed that the first hounds introduced into the North America of colonial days were imported for the purpose of hunting deer rather than hunting foxes. The late Gen. Roger D. Williams of Lexington, Kentucky, stated in his *Horse and Hound* (1905), that as far back as the Revolutionary War, the chief sport of the South was fox hunting, and while no regularly organized hunts were established, every Southern gentleman had his hounds, and was as proud and jealous of their reputations as he was of those of his horses and of his own family. In the North, at that period, a few straggling individual hounds were owned, not to chase the fox, but to drive him and deer within the range of a 10. bore gun. In the older fox-hunting countries, it is considered unsporting to shoot a fox under any condition—and especially so while it is running before hounds.



Freudy

**Mr. Amory L. Haskell, M.F.H., is shown leading the hounds of the Monmouth County Hunt of Red Bank, New Jersey**

Kentucky, settled by Virginians and Marylanders, was considered great hunting territory from its early days. Altho deer hunting was the favorite, the red fox was introduced for further sport.

### A Famous Strain

Above all qualifications the Kentucky hounds had to possess good noses and stamina. Perhaps the most famous of the Kentucky strains of hounds was that founded by John W. Walker, born in 1802, in Madison County, Kentucky. The Walkers obtained their first hounds from their uncle, William Williams, who used them exclusively for deer.

There can be no doubt that the pack of French hounds brought to this country by General Lafayette, and given to George Washington, had an immense influence on the hound breeds of this country. The French hound type remains dominant in the old-fashioned American hounds of to-day.

Hound breeding has always been a beloved avocation of prince and peasant. The production of good-looking and serviceable hounds, like the diversion of hunting, is an ingrained human passion that might be accredited to the Old Adam blood that is in us.

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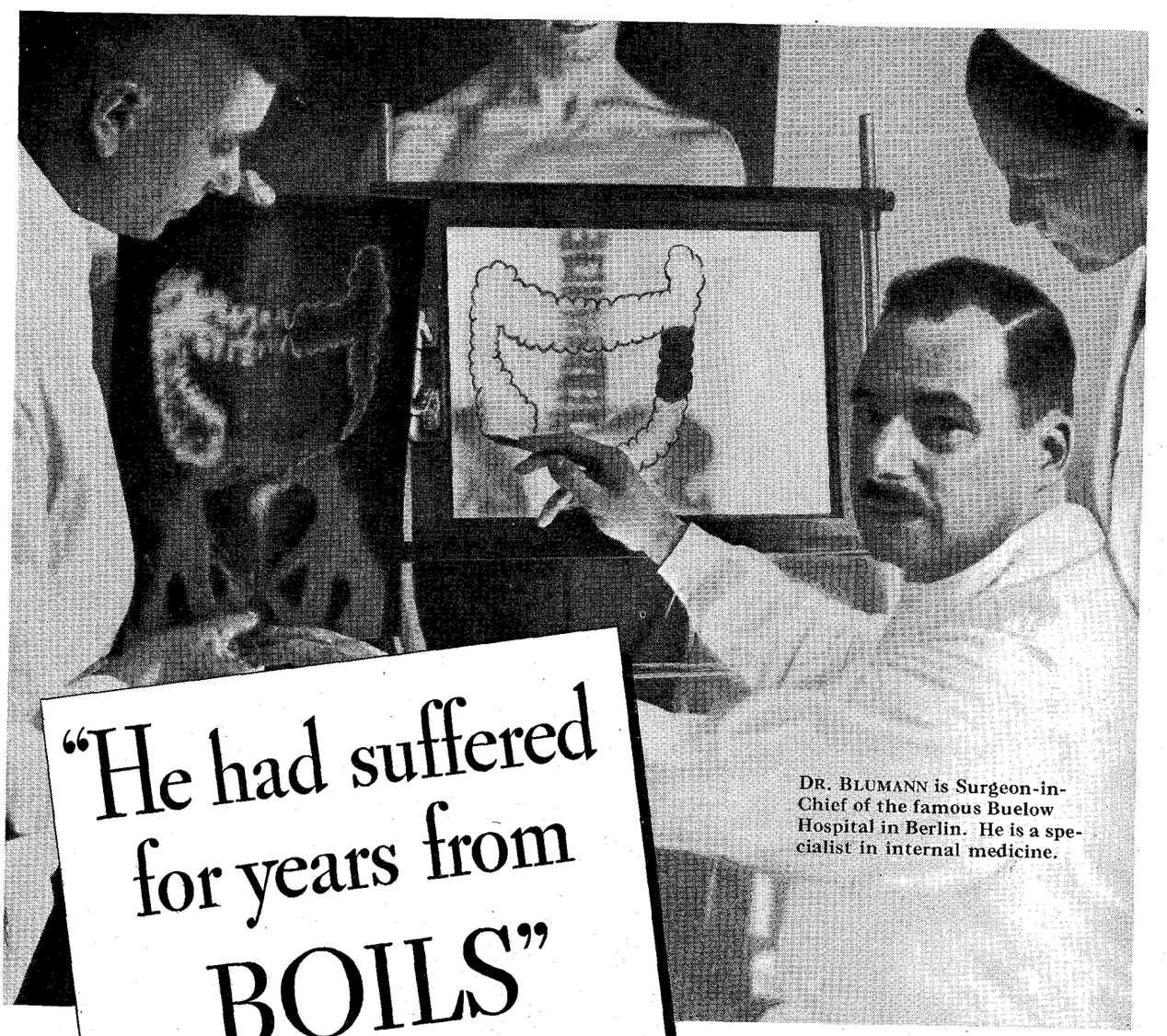

# "He had suffered for years from BOILS"

## explains DR. BLUMANN of Berlin

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*The noted physician, Dr. Ernst Ludwig Blumann, reports this case from his records:*— "Mr. S., student, 21 years old. Suffered for years from furunculosis (boils). I prescribed yeast. In 8 days the boils started to heal. In four weeks they had disappeared. . . . The patient's health steadily improved."

(Dr. Ernst Ludwig Blumann)

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# Jonas Cattell, Fox-Hunter Extraordinary

By Henry Wysham Lanier

SOUTHERN New Jersey had a famous hunter, popularly forgotten, who may claim a place in the select company of America's pioneer woodsmen. And, indeed, Jonas Cattell was in some respects the most individual of them all. Certainly he succeeded in some adaptations to his surroundings beyond even a Boone or a Natty Bumppo, with whom he was largely contemporary.

Born in 1758 on a farm a couple of miles east of Woodbury in Gloucester County (just across the river from Philadelphia), he was by nature a hunter and woodsman, in a land full of wild game. He did not move on westward with the receding frontier, but developed his own frontier—of that world of the wild creatures, often all about us, yet to most quite unknown. But long before he was grown the puzzling land and water intricacies of the whole neighborhood, and the intimate ways of its wild inhabitants, were an open book to Jonas Cattell. The tradition is that he had a strain of Indian blood. Certainly he possessed an Indian hunter's complete understanding of the nature folk, and his tireless ability to cover incredible stretches of difficult county. Early he became famous as a distance runner.

## A Distinguished Soldier

Tho only eighteen when the Revolutionary War began, Jonas promptly enlisted in the Gloucester County Militia, and served all through the struggle, in those short-term enlistments characteristic of our colonial troops, distinguishing himself at the engagement of Fort Mercer.

But it is Jonas the Fox-hunter who specially awaits some modern muse.

Ten years before the Revolution some of Philadelphia's social élite and a group of prominent Gloucester County sportsmen formed the first organized American Hunt, the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. (The first steady pack and regular hunt in England dates back only to 1730.) They were Morrises, and Chews, and Lawrences, and Dickinsons, and Storys; Mifflins, and Whartons, and Cadwaladers; Howells, Whitals and Harrisons; Nicholases and Hamiltons, Francises, Willings and Hollingsworths.

Samuel Morris, the president, gave up his favorite personal Negro, Nat, as huntsman and whipper-in; and during a term of years old bow-legged Natty earned his freedom and handled the pack, kennelled near the famous Hugg's Inn just across the river from Philadelphia. About 1796, black Natty having been gathered to his fathers, they made the fortunate selection of Jonas Cattell as guide and whipper-in. It is due to the sympathetic and admiring record by an enthusiastic member of this Hunt, William Milnor, Jr., that some intimate details of a unique character have come down to us. Even those unrestrained sporting personalities of British hunting history can hardly match Jonas in individualism.

To begin with, in spite of his prominent official capacity, he always hunted *on foot*. Interestingly, a recent historian has pointed out how the most formal and solemn authorities have set the seal of their approval on pedestrian following of hounds.

With Jonas it was mere instinctive natural efficiency.

On foot he was swift and tireless. For the long pull of a hard day's hunt he considered his own legs better than any horse's. Besides, he knew every fox and muskrat path across the tongues of bog, every short cut, every conformation which effected the

JONAS CATTELL

*Reproduced from the only known contemporary portrait, by Clay, in the rare volume, "Memoirs of the Gloucester Fox Hunt Club," by William Milnor*

natural route of a hunted animal, in the whole county the Gloucester hunted. He had studied foxes and their ways till he knew what the varmint would do before the fox himself knew it. What was a horse to him, except something to worry about and take his mind off the chase?

And since these shocking opinions were backed by his habit of being always in at the death, generally ahead of even the most reckless riders, there was little to be said in refutation. He did once test the horseback method, under the urging of the more conventionally minded gentry—but promptly abandoned the animal in the first swamp, and went on under his own power.

## The Dogs Followed Him

He had that uncanny ability to read trail which amazes the unskilled in the expert trapper and woodsman. When the hounds were at fault he would promptly appear on the spot; as he studied the ground the trustful dogs would follow him about, as if looking for guidance to powers beyond their own. Even on leaf-covered soil in the woods he would usually discover some indication invisible to others; and presently he would have the pack back on the scent and the hunt again in motion.

Even after an eager hound had opened on a scent Jonas would frequently stop and check the animal's nose by his own microscopic eye, to be sure it was the correct trail and not a back track, or possibly a hare, that was deceiving the dog. Rarely did he make a mistake. The important hunters and the pack alike awaited his judgment and accepted it.

Six feet one inch in height, powerful and wiry, with muscles and wind developed by daily exertions, as keen as any hound with the exciting effluvium of the quarry in his nostrils, there were few humans or dogs or horses who could keep up with him through a grueling day's hunting.

On one memorable occasion they started an old red dog rover who gave a straightaway run so swift and long-continued that the pack became separated, the horses were winded, the entire hunt was thrown into disorder. Darkness fell. The huntsman's horn called the scattered groups together. In spite of several missing hounds, in spite of the sporting disgrace, it was decided to give up; wearily and shamefacedly they plodded back to Hugg's Inn at Gloucester for bodily comfort.

At dawn the keeper of the kennels heard a commotion outside. Hurrying out, he saw two of the missing hounds limping painfully in—each bearing about his neck a portion of the fox's brush.

Jonas and this couple had distanced the hunt and continued the chase with no thought of giving up. At eleven o'clock at night, by a brilliant moon, they had fairly run down Reynard in a swamp, and ended his chicken-stealing forever.

Keeping the fur as his own prize, Jonas had sent the hounds back, bearing this testimony that they and he had upheld the honor of the Gloucester Hunt.

## His Diet

When starting out for such an all-day chase Jonas would breakfast on eggs or practically raw meat, washed down with draughts of cider, beer, milk, or plain water, sometimes tea or coffee. That engine burned up a lot of fuel each day.

For costume he wore a red flannel shirt, a suit of heavy homespun covered with a dowlass hunting shirt, stout waterproof shoes or fisherman's boots, and canvas leggings tied above the hips. He carried a long staff or a gun, and liked to have also in his belt a tomahawk, presented to him by Captain Ross.

For about twenty years this extraordinary countryman was an indispensable institution to the society organization, and a trusted friend and guide in all matters within his province. It was the Gloucester which disbanded in 1818, not Jonas; for many years thereafter he was going strong, and in his seventies still scoured the country after game, with gun and dogs.

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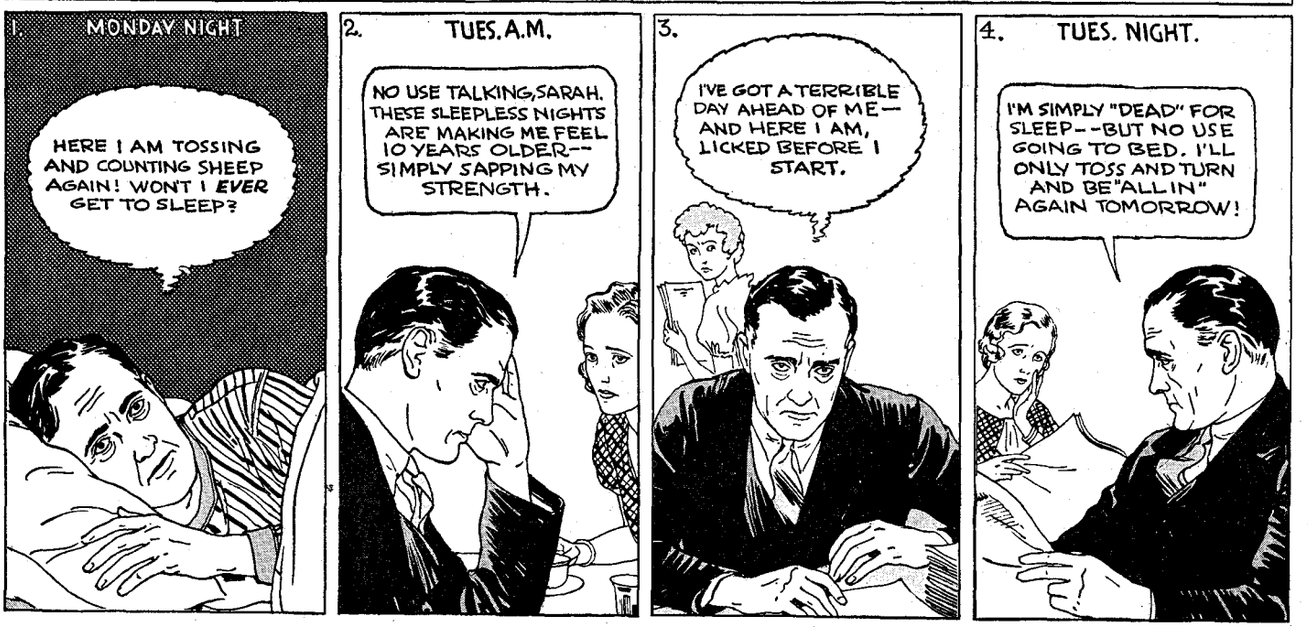
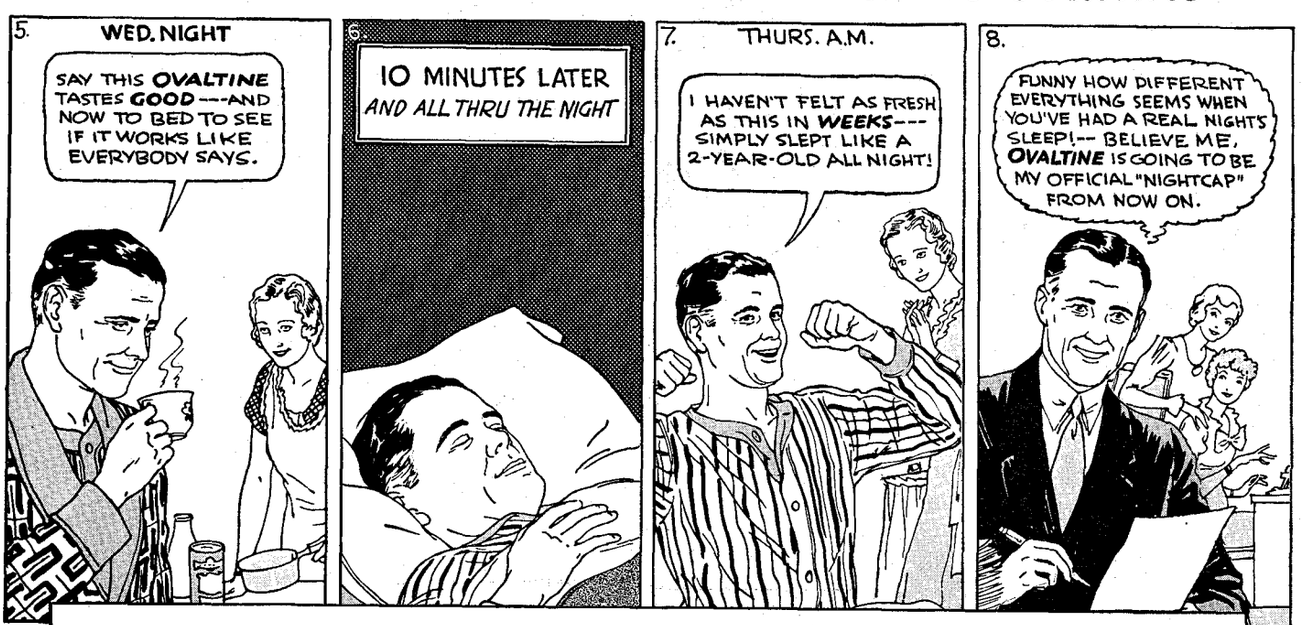
# HIS SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

NOW A THING OF THE PAST


1. MONDAY NIGHT
HERE I AM TOSSING AND COUNTING SHEEP AGAIN! WON'T I EVER GET TO SLEEP?
2. TUES. A.M.
NO USE TALKING, SARAH. THESE SLEEPLESS NIGHTS ARE MAKING ME FEEL 10 YEARS OLDER-- SIMPLY SAPPING MY STRENGTH.
3.
I'VE GOT A TERRIBLE DAY AHEAD OF ME— AND HERE I AM, LICKED BEFORE I START.
4. TUES. NIGHT.
I'M SIMPLY "DEAD" FOR SLEEP--BUT NO USE GOING TO BED. I'LL ONLY TOSS AND TURN AND BE "ALL IN" AGAIN TOMORROW!

## ... And then .. someone told him about Ovaltine


5. WED. NIGHT
SAY THIS OVALTINE TASTES GOOD---AND NOW TO BED TO SEE IF IT WORKS LIKE EVERYBODY SAYS.
6.
10 MINUTES LATER
AND ALL THRU THE NIGHT
7. THURS. A.M.
I HAVEN'T FELT AS FRESH AS THIS IN WEEKS--- SIMPLY SLEPT LIKE A 2-YEAR-OLD ALL NIGHT!
8.
FUNNY HOW DIFFERENT EVERYTHING SEEMS WHEN YOU'VE HAD A REAL NIGHT'S SLEEP!-- BELIEVE ME, OVALTINE IS GOING TO BE MY OFFICIAL "NIGHTCAP" FROM NOW ON.

# You'll Sleep Tonight

*And Feel Like A Totally Different Person Tomorrow*

### Try This Natural, Drugless Way That Doctors Recommend . . . See How Much More Soundly You Sleep—How Energy Multiplies

NOW—no need to lie awake and toss at night! No need to pay the price next day with over-wrought nerves—a head that aches—or a mind that's logy and dull. For now there is a drugless way (called Ovaltine) that brings you natural sleep quickly.

*First:* Ovaltine, taken with warm milk at bedtime, tends to draw excess blood away from the brain. Thus inviting mental calm and "conditioning" the mind for sleep.

*Second:* Ovaltine corrects digestive unrest by gently stimulating and aiding digestive processes.

*Third:* Ovaltine supplies important food elements, the absence of which, in ordinary diet, leads to irritated nerves and sleeplessness.

So—if you're troubled with sleeplessness, don't suffer longer. Try Ovaltine this very night. See for yourself how quickly your nerves calm down—how swiftly you fall asleep.

Phone your druggist or grocer for a tin of Ovaltine now. Mix 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in a cup of warm milk and drink it just before you go to bed tonight. You'll sleep more soundly, probably, than you have in weeks and months. And feel far fresher next day.

**NOTE:** *Thousands of nervous people are using Ovaltine to restore vitality when fatigued. It is also highly recommended by physicians for nervous, underweight children—and as a strengthening food for nursing mothers, convalescents, and the aged.* 999-SA

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# Contract Bridge—The Latest Stage of Whist

By Walter Malowan

Member of the 1933 All-American Championship Team and Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union

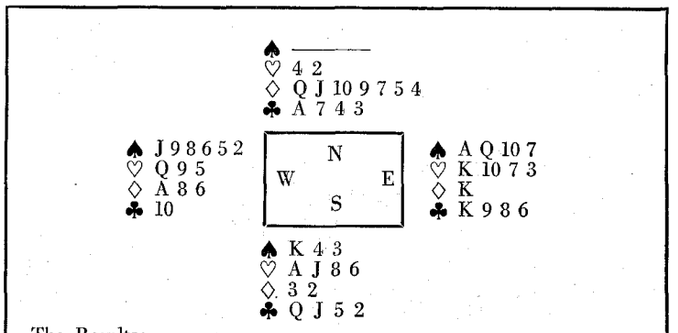
SINCE time immemorial man has had the urge to play games, to gamble, and to match his wits against those of others. Card games afford us the opportunity of gratifying one or all of these desires.

Baccarat is a game of chance. A good poker player requires wits, while the expert whist player needs a high degree of intellect, and will maintain that the gambling feature of his favorite pastime is merely incidental. However, contract bridge, the finest of all card games, offers diversion, gambling, and keen competition.

There is no record as to when the first card party was held. We know, however, that ancient card games were played with plaques numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., the highest number representing the top card. It is said that we owe a great debt to cards, because they are supposed to have suggested to Gutenberg the idea of printing. During the Middle Ages, the primitive idea of numbered cards was improved upon. The highest card was made the king, with the queen and the knight following. For this reason standard cards, at present, are barred from Russia, where an objection is raised to the king and queen having more importance than the card proletariat.

## The Sires of Contract Bridge

Contract bridge is the latest stage of a long series of developments and improvements in whist, after it had gone through the forms of bridge-whist, lilly, auction bridge and plafond. All of these sires of contract bridge have practically disappeared, with the exception of plafond, which is still played very extensively in France, and, to a smaller extent, in Belgium. The recent match between the French and American teams played at plafond, created some interest in America as to just what plafond is. It differs from contract bridge in three main points: first, there is no slam bidding and the slam bonus is allowed without the slam having been bid; second, there is no vulnerability; third, the trick value below the line is the same as in auction. Over-tricks count fifty points, under-tricks being penalized 100 points undoubled, or 200 points when doubled. Therefore, plafond really pays a premium for under-bidding. For instance, there was a hand during the French-American match where the American team bid three no-trump and made one over-trick. The French team stopped bidding at two clubs and made six, tho perfect defense would have saved one trick. In spite of the very poor bidding of the French team, the American team gained only sixty-six points on the hand.




The Results:

| Final Contract | Result | Score East-West | Match Points E-W | Match Points N-S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 Diamonds by N-S Doubled | Set 4 | Plus 700 | 14 | 0 |
| 5 Spades by E-W | Made 5 | Plus 650 | 13 | 1 |
| 4 Spades by E-W | Made 4 | Plus 620 | 10½ | 3½ |
| 4 Spades by E-W | Made 4 | Plus 620 | 10½ | 3½ |
| 4 Spades by E-W | Made 4 | Plus 620 | 10½ | 3½ |
| 4 Spades by E-W | Made 4 | Plus 620 | 10½ | 3½ |
| 5 Diamonds by N-S Doubled | Set 3 | Plus 450 | 8 | 6 |
| 5 Diamonds by N-S Doubled | Set 2 | Plus 250 | 7 | 7 |
| 3 Spades by E-W | Made 4 | Plus 170 | 6 | 8 |
| 5 Diamonds by N-S Doubled | Set 1 | Plus 100 | 4 | 10 |
| 5 Diamonds by N-S Doubled | Set 1 | Plus 100 | 4 | 10 |
| 4 Diamonds by N-S Doubled | Set 1 | Plus 100 | 4 | 10 |
| 5 Spades by E-W | Set 1 | Minus 100 | 2 | 12 |
| 5 Spades by E-W Redoubled | Set 1 | Minus 400 | 1 | 13 |
| 4 Diamonds by N-S Doubled | Made 4 | Minus 460 | 0 | 14 |

## The Maximum Score

Success at rubber bridge, tho depending to a large extent on playing skill, requires luck as well. Therefore it could not quite satisfy the urge for keen competition, and the result was duplicate bridge. In tournaments luck is almost completely eliminated, as the same hands are played at every table. Furthermore, the match point scoring system prevents big "swings," and it is immaterial whether a hand is won by one point or by 1,500 points. Each pair must try to make the best score on every hand. If there were sixteen tables in a tournament, the maximum that could be scored on any hand would be fifteen points. If there were ten tables, the maximum would be nine points, and so on. The player making the best score on the hand would receive the maximum number of points, the next best pair on this particular hand, one point less, and so on all the way down to zero.

Because of this system of scoring, the bidding does not proceed in quite the same way as in rubber bridge, where it is practically immaterial whether a game is scored in hearts or in no-trump, and usually a suit bid is considered safer. In a tournament there is an inclination to play a hand in no-trump, because tricks made in that declaration count more than in a suit. Also, the count of 100 or 150 honors has much more importance in tournament play than in rubber bridge. Even in tournaments skill is not the only factor, and favorable breaks often count considerably. A different lead or bid by the opponents can save—or cost—many a match point. Yet only twice since the advent of contract bridge have major tournaments been won by outsiders, for during the three or four sessions of such an event Dame Fortune of the law of averages can be counted upon to distribute luck fairly evenly. Poor cards do not influence the result in the slightest, as the other pairs playing in the same direction have to play them also, and complaining about trickless hands has become a stale joke among tournament players.

The scoring is somewhat different from rubber bridge. Each hand is bid and played as a unit. Therefore there are no partial scores carried forward, but fifty points are allowed in addition to the trick value for every contract, bid and made, short of game. Vulnerable games, contracted for and made, carry a bonus of 500 points, and non-vulnerable games, 300 points. Extra tricks gain additional importance and inspire the contestants to skilful end plays and squeeze plays, grand coups and similar fireworks. It is one of the surprizing features of these contests that in spite of the ability of the competitors, only about one hand out of forty shows the same result at every table.

Acquiring a taste for bridge tournaments is like learning to eat olives. Swallowing the first one is the hardest; but after the first it is difficult to keep away from them.

The stimulant of hard, yet fair, competition gives great enjoyment to all players, and even the "also-rans" will have some hands to which they can point with pride, because in these hands they outsmarted some of the outstanding contestants.

In the diagram is shown a commonplace hand, dealt during the finals of a recent national championship tournament. The majority of players had been eliminated in the previous rounds, and thirty pairs were left to fight it out to the finish. The East-West pairs were vulnerable, and eleven different results were obtained with the same cards at the fifteen tables.

## The Playing

At one table the East-West pair made five spades, because when West led a club, North failed to play the ace. The diamond contracts naturally were intended for sacrifice bids, and their fate was extremely varied because of different leads. The diamond bidders fared worst when a club was led originally, as West trumped the second club. On the other hand, when the ace of spades was the lead, North saved a trick, as he could discard a heart on the king of spades.

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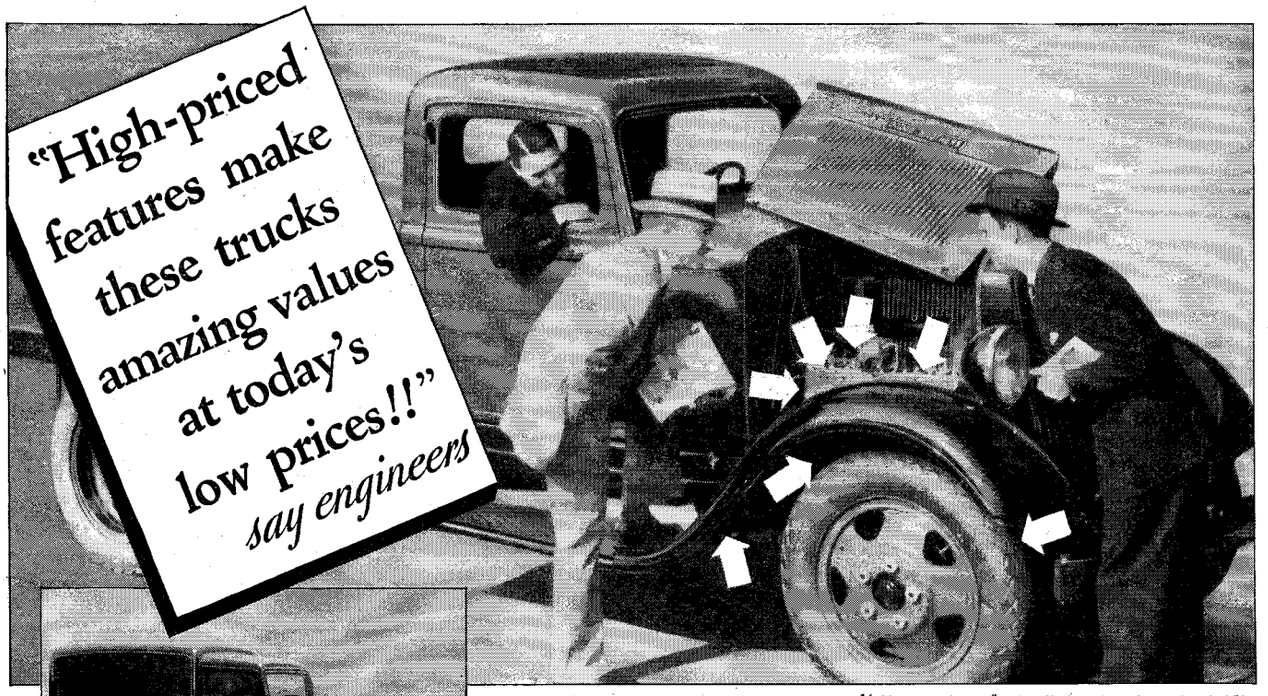
# DODGE TRUCK SALES HIT NEW PEAK AS THOUSANDS RUSH TO BUY

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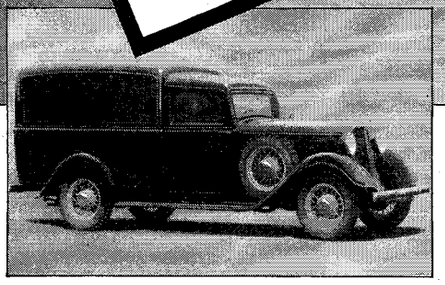

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**$540**

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There must be a reason for this landslide to Dodge. And there is!

Dodge trucks are now priced with the very lowest . . . yet they give you a long list of costly engineering features that every truck man knows mean longer life, fewer repairs and lower operating costs. For example:

**HYDRAULIC BRAKES** — operating against cast iron surfaces, give sure, equalized braking.

**FULL PRESSURE LUBRICATION**—positive oil supply, longer engine life, lowered upkeep costs.

**FOUR PISTON RINGS**—better compression, less oil consumption.

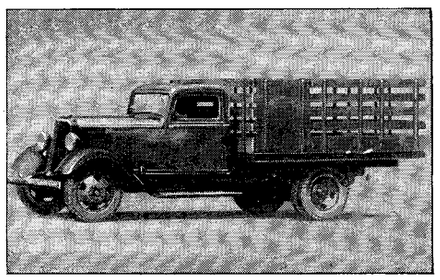
**EXHAUST VALVE INSERTS**—valve grinding expense put off thousands of miles.

**OIL FILTER**—built in, saves oil, prolongs engine life.

**ROLLER BEARING UNIVERSALS**—more satisfactory operation, last longer.

**4-BEARING CRANKSHAFT**—less vibration, longer engine life.

Everybody knows these features are most unusual in low-priced trucks. Yet Dodge gives you all of them. That's why Dodge sales are soaring. Before you buy any truck it will pay you to see your Dodge dealer and learn about these extra values Dodge now gives you.



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*1½-Ton, 6-cyl. 131" w. b. chassis, $490; 157" w. b. chassis, $520—2-Ton, 6-cyl. 136" w. b. chassis, $795; 165" w. b. chassis, $825.*

*All Prices F. O. B. Factory, Detroit, Special Equipment Including Dual Wheels on 1½-Ton Models Extra. Prices subject to change without notice.*

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Your classified telephone book will help you get the answer. Look for the brand name of the product you want — Dixie Cups, Pontiac, Stromberg-Carlson. There you'll find names, addresses and telephone numbers of local authorized dealers.
"WHERE TO BUY IT"

# Football Season Lacks Color of Other Years

## *Big Crowds Are Returning, But There Are No Four Horsemen or Galloping Ghosts or Albie Booths*

This season has been hard on the sports columnists and radio announcers. The full stadia are returning but the color is gone from the field. There are no Galloping Ghosts, no Four Horsemen, no Albie Booths, no Cagles. Of course, there is Bohn Hilliard of the Texas Longhorns, and Jack Buckler of the Army, and "Preacher" Roberts of Tulane's Green Wave, but they all lack that peculiar quality that keeps them in the head-lines of football history. You find a rank outsider like Arkansas topping the traditionally spectacular Southwestern Conference, and the season's bitterest pill, the sudden slump of the once glamourous Ramblers of Notre Dame. But nowhere in the country can you find a team that matches the color of the Golden Tornadoes or the Fighting Irish of other years.

The Purdue-Notre Dame game was heralded as a contest between two of Knute Rockne's former pupils, Noble Kizer of Purdue and Hunk Anderson of Notre Dame. Die-hard supporters of Coach Anderson remember the comeback the Ramblers made after Southern California whipped them on the coast last year, a comeback that upset a powerful Army team, 21—0. It is said that the Ramblers have a potentially great team and that it will be demonstrated in the next three games—Northwestern this week-end, Southern California—at South Bend this year—and a wind-up with the Army again. The Purdue game drew the lines tighter in the argument.

### Michigan's Record

There are outstanding teams in the country. Harry Kipke's Michigan team in the Big Ten came up to the Iowa game with nineteen consecutive victories and three successive Big Ten Championships to its credit. That's a record they expect to carry past the Minnesota game on Saturday, and yet the color just isn't there.

Other games this week-end bring outstanding teams together. On the Pacific coast Southern California meets Oregon, a clash between two of the Conference leaders. The old East-West argument will find fresh fuel in the game between Oregon State and Fordham. The Southern leaders, Georgia and Duke, have easy games, but the Southwest should see some action in a game that is always bitterly contested when Texas University meets Texas Christian.

At this point in the season, there is more potential color in the Princeton team than in any other team in the country. They faced Dartmouth last Saturday untied, undefeated, and unscored-on. This Saturday, they meet the Navy, a team that shares "comeback" honors with Princeton. Three years ago the Princeton undergraduates moved out on Friday nights and left their team to play in empty stadiums. Gil Lea, Garry Le Van, Hugh McMillan, and Les Kaufman are four of the youngsters that have changed that picture. You have to follow the team to find a Princeton undergraduate on a Saturday afternoon this year. Fritz Crisler has broken the monotony of defeat.

With half the Princeton varsity squad listed as Sophomores and an undefeated freshman team to draw from, it looks like Fritz Crisler, an "outsider," will rule the roost in the Big Three this year. And next year, with the Harvard-Princeton game back in the Big Three fold for the first time since the breach in athletic relations between those two universities, there should be more color in the old Eternal Triangle of football once more.

### The "One-fifties"

The Big Three has slipped from its old place in the football firmament, but within the past three years it has introduced something new in football that has been lost under the tremendous lot of copy about Warner systems and Rockne systems and Warner-Rockne systems that has monop olized the news of football. The "One-fifties" have been that contribution—a football team limited to a weight average of 150 pounds a man. All the fast little fellows who didn't want to get bashed up in the big games all jumped at the chance to get some real football. The Yale One-fifties, undefeated last year, have demonstrated the merits of the idea. Just as in boxing, where the lightweights have displaced the heavyweights in the fan's eye and the turnstile's click, so has the good little fellow claimed a place in football in the Big Three. There will be double-headers in the Bowl some day—the One-fifties in the rôle of preliminaries, and there is color in that idea.

Lieut. Gar Davidson whipped a bunch of Cadet reserves into a team that furnished the first major surprize of the season. They get a rest in the Penn. Military College game this Saturday in preparation for the Navy game. There is power in that Army team, and yet in all probability, the Navy team will steal the color of the show when they meet at Philadelphia on December 2. Like Princeton, the Navy team is staging comeback. That is color. And as one showman among coaches remarked, "The NRA and Repeal may start the big crowds back to football games, but it's color that keeps 'em coming."

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## Bad Trout Season Seen

Nineteen thirty-four is going to be a bad year for trout fishing within a several hundred mile radius of New York. Dudley Siddall passes on the bad news in the New York *Sun* on the authority of Edward R. Hewitt, scientist, angler, and author of books on trout. Streams have been damaged extensively this year by a drought followed by heavy rains and freshets. Insect life, on which the trout feed, has been nearly wiped out. The result is "an economic catastrophe to the trout world."

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## Typhus for the Next War

There is a new professorship at the University of Berlin, and the new professor, Dr. Ewald Banse, teaches military science. He is the author of a book on that subject. Wishing to check up on him, a Saarbrück editor opened it the other day and read, "Inasmuch as England believes in starving an enemy and inasmuch as gas and the horrible effects of modern artillery have robbed war of all its chivalry, biology will be justified in enabling it to exterminate entire nations.

"We shall have recourse to the poisoning of drinking water with typhus germs, to the introduction and spreading of typhus by means of fleas, and to the spreading of cholera by artificially contaminated rats."

Reading on, the Saarbrück editor found Dr. Banse saying, "By landing in an enemy country, aviators can disseminate the deadly germs, and the results will be particularly favorable," while another passage, now reprinted like the foregoing in the Saarbrück *Freiheit*, asseverates, "Certainly, biological warfare is the kind appropriate for disarmed nations. When a race is driven to desperation, its only way out is to attempt the seemingly impossible and, without the smallest regard for international law, consider good all the means—yes, all—by which it may defend itself."

As was sure to happen, these paragraphs caught the attention of a French journalist, who translated them, so Dr. Banse got front-page publicity, with liberal italics, in *Le Figaro*. Then it is questioned whether universities should have professorships of military science and whether, in case they do, a more dangerous professor than Dr. Banse could be found.

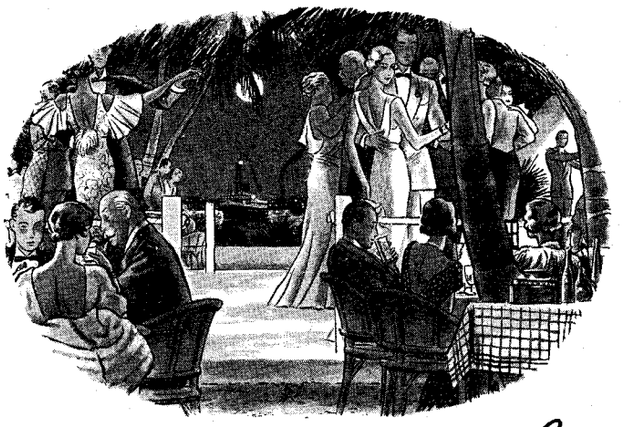
## "Culture and Rest"

Shwernik, who looks astonishingly like Lenin, and wears a white smock held in by a belt, presides over the Union of All-Soviet Trades Unions, and he reviewed them not long ago when they enjoyed an All-Soviet-Union-Olympiad-of-Arts in Moscow's Park of Culture and Rest.

A most unusual labor leader is Shwernik. According to Mr. Louis Golding, he "got up on a platform and made speeches while they filed past—factory workers from Leningrad in white embroidered blouses and shoes worn down at the heel, turbaned Muslims from Uzbekistan, slant-eyed Kalmouks from the Steppes, Bokharan youths and maidens in shimmering many-colored draperies, diggers from the Magnet Mountains, builders of the great dam at Dnieperstroi, slow-footed peasants from collective farms in the Black Earth region, lumbermen from the northern camps, Armenians from Baku."

"Welcome!" he shouted. "Hoorah!" shouted they. Then Shwernik kept saying: "Art must be on a basis of Marxist and Leninist philosophy! There must be a new art—Soviet art! Art is an aspect of Soviet politics!"

Mr. Golding, who writes in *Asia*, still wonders what the Union of All-Soviet Trades Unions made of it, tho clearly "an enjoyable time was had by all."

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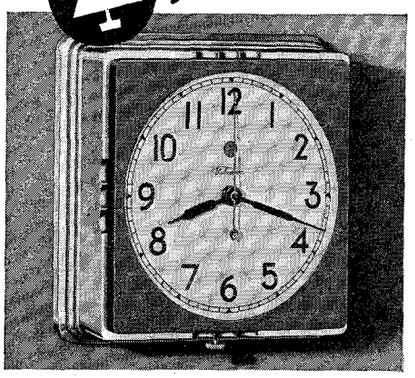

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# Making a College Pay Its Way

By HAMILTON HOLT
President of Rollins College

Diogenes was once asked why it was that philosophers followed rich men, and not rich men philosophers. The sage replied, "Philosophers know what is good for them."

One could hardly aver to-day that all college presidents are philosophers, but I do assert that most of us spend most of our time in cultivating the wealthy for the money they may be persuaded to donate.

Dr. Hamilton Holt

The depression, however, has changed matters. Colleges and universities can now get little, if any, financial aid from individual donors. Nor can we expect any change for the better for some years to come. Private fortunes must be rebuilt, and a new class of rich with surplus funds must develop before higher education can turn its collective palm upward expectantly for "alms."

I submit a leading question to the business men of this country. What shall a college do when it finds its income reduced through shrinkage to a point far below its operating expenses? I can, of course, predict the first and most likely answer: Reduce your expenses! Yea, verily. What college has not?

But what must be done to keep our colleges and universities open for business, as usual?

We at Rollins have hit upon what we believe is the only logical answer. We have decided to increase the income we need by asking the students to pay the full cost of their education. Statistics prove that the students pay only about half of what the colleges are spending.

Part of the difference in most institutions is made up by income from accumulated endowment. Another part, politely called "annual deficit," is (or rather was) made up, to some extent, by gifts from friends. The usual procedure in securing this relief, however, is for the President to "pass the hat." "The learned pate ducks to the golden fool." (The only trouble with Goldsmith's metaphor to-day is that college presidents are usually not "learned" and millionaires are seldom "fools.") But in many institutions the difference is never made up and colleges go on aimlessly in piling up deficit after deficit until the sheriff casts his shadow across the portals.

Perhaps the greatest mistake—if one can call a universal practise a mistake—connected with college financing is the use of endowment income to eke out student income without making distinction between the well-to-do student and the poor student, as far as the benefits of the endowment funds are concerned.

In an effort to correct this condition, Rollins has adopted a Unit-Cost plan which marks a radical departure from the conventional method of financing a college. We at Rollins commend it to any other institution whose trustees feel that a "new deal" is demanded in college financing as well as in the industrial and social life of our nation.

The Unit-Cost plan, in brief, budgets the operating expenses of the college on an adequate but not an extravagant basis. It divides the annual operating expenses of the college by the estimated student enrolment, which at Rollins is limited to 500. It then fixes the cost of board, room and tuition of the individual student as one unit cost of the total, which, it is calculated, will be $1,350 for the next year. It makes available the income of present endowment, approximately $67,000 a year, plus any gifts which may be received for loans or scholarships, for reducing tuition to those worthy and desirable students who can show that they can not pay the entire cost.

Of course, we have exempted from the terms of this plan those students of this past year who could assure us that they would have to leave college if they were required to pay the entire cost.

As far as I know, Rollins is the first college to ask all of its students, who are financially able to do so, to pay the actual cost of their education and devote the entire endowment income to scholarship aid.

We believe that this plan is academically, financially and philosophically sound. Whatever criticism has been raised by observers is centered in the fear that Rollins will become a rich man's college. But neither my associates nor I hold this fear. With a minimum of $67,000 a year available for scholarship, a sum which will be increased by gifts from time to time, we expect to retain a happy balance between the number of the so-called "rich" and "poor" students.

It should be especially emphasized that this plan does not contemplate applying any of the endowment income or student fees for new buildings. The trustees will wait for outside contributions to finance capital improvements. It should be equally emphasized that any further additions to scholarships, loan or specified endowment funds will be made available to students who can not pay the full cost of tuition.

## All-Star Major-League Team

An all-star team of major-league yearlings has been selected after consideration of individual records. Its personnel is reported thus by Joe Vila of the New York *Sun:*

First base, Hank Greenberg, Tigers; second base, Odell Hale, Indians; third base, Frank Higgins, Athletics; shortstop, Blondy Ryan, Giants; left field, Joe Medwick, Cardinals; center field, Ervin Fox, Tigers; right field, Bob Johnson, Athletics; catcher, Frank Pytlak, Indians; pitchers, Roy Parmelee, Giants; Russ Van Atta, Yankees, and Monty Pearson, Indians.

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# Current Poetry

*Unsolicited Contributions to this Department can not be returned. Unpublished Poetry Unavailable*

Mr. Morley in this poem written for the centennial of Haverford College gives this section—the poem is long—on life's bewilderments:

### FROM FOOTNOTES FOR A CENTENNIAL

By Christopher Morley

To see life steadily and see it whole
Was once your earnest counsel. It was odd,
I've sometimes thought; such purview is the sole
Prerogative of madmen, or of God.
*We've* seen life most unsteadily; in part;
A thousand jigsaws, pattern still unguessed;
The colors not divided black and white
But blended with infinity of art—
Such casuistry, paradox and jest—
And beauty, that we thought would be so rare,
Why, beauty everywhere!
O, in despite
Of all your admonition to be wise
How often we have had to improvise
Our Wrong and Right.
Such heavy doors that turned on flimsy hinges,
No wonder that our moral sense had twinges.
Even Philosophy IV (a B from Rufus)
Or Philosophy V (a C from Ike)
Did not altogether armor-proof us
Campaigning for the Beautiful-and-Good
(Indeed they never promised that they would.)
And where was tender conscience, said to be our guide?
Perplexed we cried
"I don't even know just what I like."

---

The eery feeling that solitude brings is well conveyed here in *The Canadian Forum* (Toronto):

### EPISODE IN A FUGUE

*Die Einsamkeit ist wie ein Regen*

(Rainer Maria Rilke.)

By Regina Lenore Shoolman

Darkly, ceaselessly
falling like rain
solitude flows.

In vain
I stretch out my hands
for the touch
of homely, familiar things
receding into the dark.

This solitude grows.

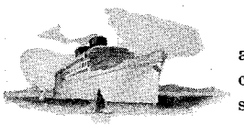
Tropic, relentless rain
drop after heavy drop
forming a chain
that binds me fast,
solitary, morose.

I am alone
in this teeming jungle.

I have sought shelter
in a small hut
made of frail reeds—
my self.
All about me
black rain continues to pour.
I am alone
I hide in fear.

There is no one here
who knows
the terror and the pain
of solitude falling like rain.

*Veranda Night Club*, S. S. Mariposa



Travel is turning due West! Three stunning new ships have tipped the scales in favor of the Pacific! Which is by way of being a royal salute to the "Mariposa", "Monterey" and "Lurline". Ships you must voyage on to understand.

From the moment you sail, happiness plants its seeds within you as easily as the roots of the wild ginger probe the soft yielding earth of Hawaii. It echoes in the music of a sea-going night club that strikes joy to the toes of those who love to dance.

Tropical nights blend into care free days for the relish of life in an utterly different pattern; starting with pleasure, ending with contentment. *A foretaste of Hawaii.*

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Fitting prologue, indeed, to the colorful pageant that is Hawaii. A pageant of tropical pastime, sunlit adventurings on beach and coral cove, jaunts under the platinum promise of the moon. *Where the only season is summer* and life is viewed through the eyes of youth. *At a cost that is one of the best reasons for going now.*

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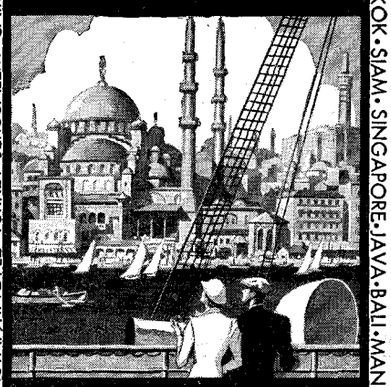

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## America's Relief Program

*(Continued from page 17)*

germ of malaria, whose cost to the nation is estimated at $500,000,000 a year. Special consideration will be given to doctors and dentists hanging on the bread lines or soon to be reaching for a hold. A Federal colonization project in the heart of the soft-coal field in West Virginia will enable a large number of miners to buy small homes and farms on a twenty-five-year contract. It is hardly necessary to mention the 300,000 men and boys receiving relief work in the Civil Conservation Camps scattered throughout the country, or the allocation of money from the $3,300,000,000 public-works fund for approved Federal and non-Federal projects, all of which provide work for the unemployed.

Finally, but by no means of least importance, are the 6,000,000 needy children who Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins is determined shall not suffer from malnutrition or be improperly clothed.

"I don't like the idea that a lot of children don't get enough to eat," he said. "We propose to tell relief committees that they must be cared for, and will see that the order is obeyed. We have the money, the organization and the will, and are going to take care of these children this winter. That is all there is to it."

The chief discouraging feature of this tremendous relief problem is the refusal of a number of States to carry their share of the burden. Mr. Hopkins's report for the three months ending October 1 discloses that during that period the Federal Government contributed more than $115,000,000 to thirty-nine States, which, in turn, contributed only $16,000,000. Of that sum $13,656,000 came from two States—Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Only half a dozen States, said Mr. Hopkins, are measuring up to their responsibility to the unemployed.

Five States, it is said, have not yet appropriated a penny for relief, while others have given less than 4 per cent. of the sum advanced by the Federal Government. Indeed, had the Federal Government complied literally with the matching provision of the relief act, donating $1 for every $3 spent by the States and local communities, said Mr. Hopkins, many people would have faced actual starvation.

To the casual eye the billion-dollar outlay from the public treasury might seem sufficient unto the day. But there are a thousand and one requirements of mind and body which mere shelter and salt pork can not meet.

The relief act does not relieve the agencies of charity of their responsibility, as has been said by the President and others time and time again. There are, for instance, the problems of juvenile delinquency, character training, recreation, hospital care, medical treatment, care and training of expectant mothers, training in the preparation of adequate diets, all of which require more than the supervision of a distant godfather—the personal ministrations of the welfare worker.

A. R. W. M.

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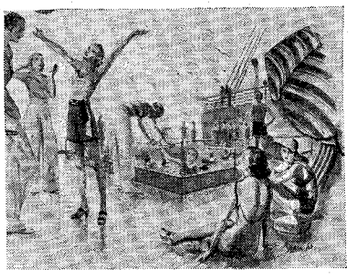

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# The Railroads Under the New Deal

## *Elimination of Waste and Coordination With Other Means of Transport, Under Impartial Regulation, as a Basis for Stability*

By Walter M. W. Splawn

In Salt Lake City, a little more than a year ago, Governor Roosevelt made one of the most effective addresses of his campaign for the Presidency. His topic was "The Railroads." In that speech the position of the railroads in the New Deal was outlined. There was recognition, first, of the present plight of the railroads; second, of what the Government might contribute toward the solution of the transportation puzzle, not only as an emergency measure, but also as a policy for the long run.

The condition of the railroads in September, 1932, was such that the country listened most attentively to Mr. Roosevelt's lucid analysis.

Soon after his inauguration, the President through the Secretary of Commerce set up committees to put into effect the program he outlined in his speech at Salt Lake City. After conferences with Chairman Sam Rayburn of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House and Chairman Clarence Dill of the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the Senate, the President sent a terse message to Congress. After open hearings by each of the Congressional Committees, a bill known as the Emergency Transportation Act, 1933, was passed.

Title I of the Act set up the office of Federal Coordinator, to which the President appointed Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman.

### Eastman Tells Aims

Commissioner Eastman, for this article, has put in a few words what he hopes may be accomplished:

"The Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933, was not designed as the final answer to the transportation problem, but as the means of finding the answer. It undertakes to do two things. One is to explore thoroughly ways of improving the net earnings of the railroads by avoiding waste and preventable expense, and chiefly the drain which many believe is caused by the unnecessarily keen strife of the railroads with each other, and their ability to act together for the common good in ways which would imperil no public interest. The other purpose is to plan and recommend to the President and Congress further legislation of a more permanent character which will improve transportation conditions generally. This includes not only the railroads but all transportation agencies.

"Early accomplishment of economies which are found to be feasible will be hampered by a provision in the Act which restricts reduction in railroad employment. Perhaps this is just as well, for the great immediate need of the country is an increase in the employment and purchasing power of its people. However, this restriction will not prevent a thorough survey of the situation with a view to determining the possibilities, and consummation can await more favorable conditions. Nor will it prevent immediate economies which do not involve reduction in labor.

"The search for waste is not a project for merely limiting and curtailing service. More than ever, it is important for the railroads to give not only good but better service. They can not afford to wean away traffic. I feel confident that in the search means will be found of improving service, both freight and passenger, and shaping it to meet present-day conditions. On the Coordinator's staff are men of long experience, sound technical training, and insight into modern needs, and they are directing their inquiries along these lines.

"Plans for further legislation will look toward stability in transportation conditions, sound financial management, wise labor policies, all necessary control by the Government, and the coordination of all the transportation agencies into a national transportation system with a minimum of duplication and destructive competition.

"The aim in administering the Act will not be speedy changes, but sound progress based on thorough preliminary investigation toward an ultimate major improvement in transportation conditions."

The following has already been accomplished for the railroads in the New Deal: the railroads may entirely reorganize their finances without long and wasteful receiverships; the railroad holding company has been definitely placed under the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission in like manner as the railroads themselves; the impractical and cumbersome provision as to recapture has been repealed; a more workable rule of rate-making has been formulated; provision has been made for keeping railroad valuation current at greatly reduced expense; a Federal office, known as Coordinator, has been set up for a year or two, under which economies aggregating many millions per annum may be realized through such reforms as unification of terminals, pooling, and the elimination of wasteful practises. By the time the office of Coordinator expires, the remainder of the program can be worked out.

The railroads then should find themselves regulated along with motor-trucks and other competitors. The regulation should still be by the Interstate Commerce Commission which would have its jurisdiction extended to include other agencies of transportation in addition to the railroads. The railroads in the New Deal would not be regulated as the sole means of transportation, nor would their former monopoly position be restored. They would be protected from ruinous competition among themselves. Operators of motor-trucks likewise would have the same protection.

The position of the railroads in the New Deal is to be one of stability, progress, and sustained prosperity under a regulation impartial and fair in the correction of abuses.

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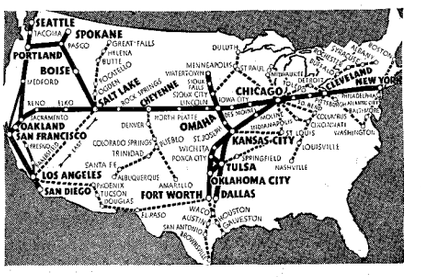


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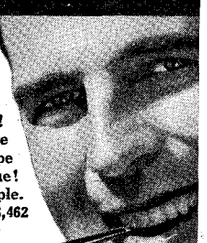

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# About Books and Their Authors

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

"Were you looking after your stockholders when you paid those million-dollar bonuses to my friend Gene Grace?" Thus President Roosevelt to Charles M. Schwab, who in connection with NRA was wondering how his stockholders would like the new dispensation. As a parting shot at the chairman of Bethlehem Steel, Mr. Roosevelt sent his warm regards to his friend Gene, together with the prediction that Mr. Grace would never again make a million a year. This is culled from an extraordinarily interesting book — **The Roosevelt Revolution,** by Ernest K. Lindley (New York: The Viking Press; $2.50). Mr. Lindley summarizes, with no small degree of approval, the first seven months of President Roosevelt's Administration. It is an excellent book of reference, and more than that, since as a trained newspaper correspondent the author makes much use of lights and shadows and inside information.

Ernest K. Lindley

* * *

Serving as a counterpoise to Mr. Lindley's book is **America Swings to the Left,** by Alva Lee (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $1.50). Mr. Lee is an economist of Salt Lake City, resident, therefore, in the West, and he is a deflationist! He writes simply and cogently. Into his arguments I can not enter here, but I can recommend his book as one which deserves attention.

* * *

**The Astonishing Island.** By Winifred Holtby, illustrated by Batt (New York: The Macmillan Company; $3). The author of that merry novel "Mandoa, Mandoa!" has evidently been besought to keep her typewriter clicking while the clicking's good. The present volume is a somewhat elaborate satire of England through the agency of a shipwrecked young man from a primitive island. Politics, sportsmanship, manners and customs are duly whacked.

* * *

**One More River.** By John Galsworthy (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.50). This posthumous work is one of the best of the author's novels. Its plot is simple. Clare Charwell, daughter of an English general, leaves her husband, Sir Gerald Corven of the Colonial Service, because he is a sadist. She attempts, back in England, to make her life over. There are striking characters and scenes of well-bred society.

* * *

**Nancy Owlett.** By Eden Phillpotts (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50). This inveterate writer of the Dartmoor country still sticks to his knitting. Here is another novel with the scene laid in the same bleak region. How is lovely Nancy to make the choice among three ardent suitors—a packpeddler, an ex-prizefighter, and a miser? She is aided in reaching a decision by exciting events. A "costume" romance of the Georgian Period.

* * *

**Brandeis: Lawyer and Judge in the Modern State.** By Alpheus Thomas Mason (Princeton University Press; $2). The program of the New Deal, it seems, "embodies several philosophic principles and practical devices" which were urged by Brandeis years ago. This is a scholarly interpretation of that Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who, by attempting to enforce individual justice, "endeavors to lay the foundations of social justice."

* * *

**Adventure of Living.** By J. Breckenridge Ellis (Cedar Rapids: The Torch Press). A representative of the Kentucky Breckenridges, son of a college President and himself an erstwhile professor, but predominantly a writer of fiction, the author gives in this book an account of his own life which is distinguished by its precision in recapturing and imprisoning in print some of the choicest experiences in the career of a cultured, ambitious man.

* * *

**It Was the Nightingale.** By Ford Madox Ford (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company; $3). This autobiography by a finished and whimsical English author is divided, geographically, among London, Paris, and New York, and way stations. There are intimate glimpses of the literati of three countries—Gertrude Stein majestically driving a Ford; John Galsworthy refusing to ride and conversing as he runs alongside —in these pleasant pages. The book embraces a later period than that described in the same author's autobiographical work "Return to Yesterday."

Pinchot, N. Y.
**Ford Madox Ford**

* * *

**Changing Patterns.** By William Dana Orcutt (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $2). The author, who knows his Boston well, has dealt with three generations of an aristocratic Boston family in a convincing novel.

* * *

**The Tumult and the Shouting.** By Ursula Parrott (New York: Longmans, Green and Company; $2.50). Leaving her "Ex-Wife" and her other "Ex's," the author has made an absorbing story of four generations of a Boston family of Irish immigrants.

* * *

**Eighteen.** By Catherine Atkinson Miller (New York: Round Table Press; $1.50). A sensible and brightly written treatise, directed to budding womanhood, on present opportunities.

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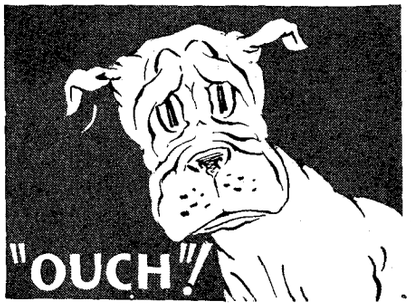


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## On the Screen

The cinema's explorations into the matter of feminism are not particularly extensive. It is true that the screen is not at all averse to showing its heroines as fascinating, glamourous and dominating women. The triumphs of such goddesses as Greta Garbo, Marlene Dietrich, Katharine Hepburn, Pola Negri, Gloria Swanson, Jean Harlow and Marie Dressler, for example, have been proof enough of that. But, with a proper regard for the sensibilities of those who believe that women's place is in the home, or thereabouts, Hollywood has been careful to show that its heroines are triumphant only as amorous, lyric or consoling ladies, who are, beneath their possibly possessive exterior, concerned with romance, rather than domination. The problem of the woman whose concern is with a career, rather than an adventure in sentimentalism, has been passed over carefully in the interest of the legend of the dominant male. Only with careful apologies has the screen dared to forget the Glamour Girls and go in for the matter of the career woman.

**CHART**

**AAAA**

Dinner at Eight, The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Morning Glory, Quatorze Juillet, *Berkeley Square, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1.

**AAA**

Footlight Parade, The Solitaire Man, Qui Viva Mexico, Wild Boys of the Road, The Emperor Jones, Penthouse, Another Language, Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case.

**AAAA**—Outstanding films

**AAA**—Recommended films

*—Films suitable for children

The new picture called, outspokenly enough, **Female,** is a perfect example of Hollywood's squeamishness on the subject. Dealing with the story of a triumphant business woman, who likes young men and is never able to meet one that isn't more concerned with advancing his career than with true love, it refuses with considerable stubbornness to consider the controversial aspects of the story. Two approaches to the story were possible. The picture could have treated the whole thing as a sort of vigorous Mae West satire, or it might have grown serious and contemplated the dramatic predicament of a woman in such a position. Instead, in the usual timorous manner of the cinema, it tries to compromise between the two available manners, and, as a result, it falls down helplessly between the two potentialities. It isn't helped, either, by Miss Ruth Chatterton's performance in the title rôle—altho the star is fortunately less mannered than usual.

* * *

**My Lips Betray**—Another mythical kingdom story, with music. Lilian Harvey is its chief virtue, but it isn't much fun.

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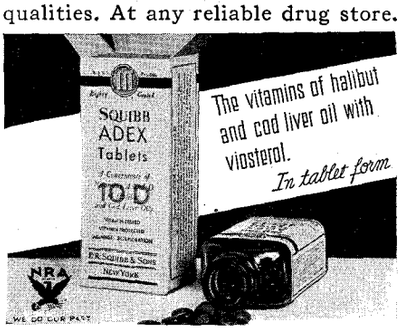



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## The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

*To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.*

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**foofaraw.**—"J. G. E.," St. Louis, Mo.—*Foofaraw*, used frequently by Stewart Edward White in a recent series of early Western stories, is a corruption of the French words *fou faraud*, meaning, literally, foolish dandy; hence, dandified apparel. The word, introduced by French voyageurs, "is used constantly in old diaries and contemporary works," according to Mr. White.

**meteor; meteorite.**—"M. M.," Fremont, O.,—A *meteor* is "a sudden luminous phenomenon, as of a star or bright body in rapid motion through the air, produced by a small mass of matter from the celestial spaces striking the air with planetary velocity, and suffering heating, dissipation, or combustion." A *meteorite* is "a fallen meteor; a mass of stone or iron that has fallen upon the earth from space." In other words, a *meteor* remains a *meteor* unless it falls upon the earth; in which case it is called a *meteorite*.

**red herring, dragging a.**—"G. M. M.," Jonesboro, Ark.—The expression "dragging a red herring across the trail," arises from the Early English hunting practise of throwing a hunting dog off the scent by dragging an odoriferous meat, such as a red herring, a dead cat, or the like across a fox's trail. The practise was employed as early as 1686, and it is probably much earlier. At that time, a writer on "Gentlemen's Recreations" wrote: "The trailing or dragging of a dead cat, or fox (and in cases of necessity, a red herring) three or four miles and laying the dogs on the scent."

**removed.**—"F. J. R.," New York City.—*Removed* is defined as: "Separated, as by intervening space or relationship, or by difference in kind; as, a cousin twice *removed*." This denotes relationship by descent, a cousin's child being termed a first cousin *once removed*, but the term has been used somewhat differently in later times to designate *much more distant relationships*, as a cousin *seven times* removed. The term was used by Shakespeare in "A Winter's Tale," act iv, sc. 4, l. 802: "Those that are Germaine [Shakespeare used *Iermaine*] to *him* (though *removed fifty times*) shall all come under the Hangman." This was written in 1611. Used figuratively, it may be found in "As You Like It," act v, sc. 4, l. 71: "Upon a lye, *seven times removed!*"

**secretive.**—"D. S.," Phoenix, Ariz.—The adjective *secretive*, whether used in relation to concealment or in the biological sense, "Promotive of secretion," has but the one pronunciation, with the accent on the second syllable. It is formed from the verb *secrete*, which means commonly either "to remove or keep from observation," or, in the physiological sense, "to separate by the process of secretion."

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# Liquor Control in Sweden and Denmark

(Continued from page 5)

will insist on knowing what his bank account normally amounts to; whether his habits are thrifty or extravagant; whether his family is likely to abuse the proud privilege of having six quarts of whisky to drink each month. It will want to know whether, in the phrase of drinking people, he can carry his liquor like a gentleman. It will require evidence to satisfy them that there is no danger of his becoming a common drunkard, failing to provide for his family, or likely himself to become a public charge. His family, neighbors, and friends are called upon for evidence. While he buys his legitimate liquor from an official store, a sharp eye is kept upon him to see whether he is in the habit of supplementing it with purchases from bootleggers—for even under the benignant rule of the Bratt System bootleggers flourish.

## A Cure Is Provided

The very realistic formulators of this plan could not have believed that it was going to put an end to the abuse of liquor or to drunkards, for part of the system is that the State should support homes for inebriates, and supervise other homes maintained at private cost. Individuals may be given sentences to these homes for treatment for terms varying from six months to two years. They are committed upon complaint from the family or neighbors, or as a result of observation upon the part of the Liquor Control. It is fair to say that the utmost endeavor is made to show that this imprisonment is not for purposes of punishment, but for healing, and if the unfortunate shows signs of throwing off his diseased appetite, he is likely to be dismissed on probation long before the end of his term, but he must beware of a relapse. I was interested to find that among friends of temperance, whether they were at heart prohibitionists or advocates of regulation, who were at the same time critics of the Bratt System, there was almost unqualified approval of this feature of the Bratt law.

Now all that sounds as tho the Bratt System was almost above criticism. It expresses a condition to which I am glad to give testimony, namely, that it is doing great good in Sweden in combating the liquor evil. But I can not but feel that the application of the same methods in the United States would lead to vastly greater evils. The great mass of personal evidence as to the habits and financial conditions of individual citizens gathered in the office of the Liquor Control in Stockholm, if it were on file in any official bureau in the United States, particularly in our greater cities, would inevitably be employed for purposes of political coercion. Imagine a Tammany official in New York, or a Vare official in Philadelphia, enabled to say to every man in his town that he could or could not have the power to lawfully buy liquor, and even more than that, suppose such an official knew precisely the financial resources, business embarrassments, and social entanglements of everybody living in his district!

What sort of use would be made of it? I could not but reflect upon this when I mentioned to a high official of the Liquor Control the fact that a friend in Stockholm that very morning had expressed some very vigorous criticisms of the system. Instantly he said: "Tell me the man's name, and I'll send down and get his record and see whether he drinks all that is coming to him, and whether he is suspected of going outside." And another individual, not wholly disconnected with the system, said: "You know, while we don't interfere materially with the sale of light wines or beer, we do rather keep our eyes upon the amount of wine purchased by families. It is quite possible that some time we might send to the owner of the Mot Bok, and say, 'Old fellow, isn't your wife going it pretty stiff? Two or three cases of claret in ten days make it appear that she is giving more dinner parties than any one in your circumstances should.'" I submit these two instances as illustrative of the flaws in the system which to my mind make it useless in the United States. It must be remembered that the pass-book can not be done away with if the Bratt System is to be followed.

Apparently the flaw in the system, which seems to me to make it inapplicable to American political conditions, is not taken seriously in Sweden. Mr. Bergvall assured me that he knew of no instance in which the Board's power had been used for coercion.

In Copenhagen, as in Stockholm, the visitor, even tho a trained and searching observer, will seldom see any evidences of the abuse of liquor. Viewed pragmatically, the Danish, like the Swedish, system is a success. In restaurants, of course, and on the terraces which front every hotel in the summertime, one sees people drinking everything from beer up to whiskies and sodas, but I, at any rate, saw no evidences of excess. The Danish system does away with the special privilege enjoyed in Sweden by the holders of the Mot Boks. A complete government monopoly is maintained which, coupled with very high liquor taxes, makes the cost of alcoholic beverages so great as to discourage their very general use. On whisky it approximates $4.50 a quart. An objection to this method is the fact that it necessarily develops the bootlegging trade. The problem which confronts a State which endeavors to deal with the liquor question by means of a public monopoly and high taxation is to fix the price of beverages at a sufficient height to discourage their use, and yet not high enough to encourage the activities of bootleggers. The authorities in Denmark claimed that they had succeeded reasonably well in attaining this condition. While bootlegging is not entirely unknown, yet social statistics show that the progress of real temperance in Denmark is greater than in any other country which is attempting regulatory methods. The value of this fact as a social phenomenon, however, is somewhat affected by a collateral fact that next to Denmark comes the showing in England. Set side by side, these two phenomena emphasize the fact that any solution of the liquor problem depends too much on national psychology to make advantageous the literal acceptance of foreign remedies.

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# The Week in Business Summarized

## *The Restoration of Self-Confidence Among Executives Has Revived a More Hopeful Sentiment in What Has Been Called the "Business Man's Uprising"*

By Endicott G. Rich

CURRENT sales and production records of services and commodities, usually regarded as indicating the extent of business activity, fail to disclose improvement. In fact, they record a continuance of the let-up which has marked the course of business for the last twelve weeks and more.

Yet there is to be observed among business executives a more hopeful sentiment and it derives, in large measure, from the restoration of self-confidence which, in the opinion of many, is to be set down as the most important effect to date of what has been called the "Business Man's Uprising."

Only recently has business become articulate, and now it has found encouragement in the sound of its own voice. From the outset it had been opposed to governmental tampering with the currency, and had held the indefinite liabilities imposed by the Securities Act as prime factors in retarding the renewed operation of a private capital market.

Spokesmen in plenty have argued the merits of these causes but, for the most part, their background had been the college hall rather than the market-place.

### To Save the Program

Business watched in silence as various farm movements brought recovery loans, mortgage moratoriums and pegged prices to the aid of the farmer, It saw the latest outbreak in the Middle West set General Johnson and Secretary Wallace hastening into the affected territory to save the recovery program by personal magnetism and oratory.

Now business has found champions within its own ranks. Gerard Swope has proposed a revision of the National Recovery Administration which brought the instant protest from labor that this was an attempt by business and industry to seize control of the industrial machine set up under the NRA, adequate evidence that the plan at least expressed the view-point of business.

The National Association of Manufacturers proposed an alternative plan. The Investment Bankers' Association and the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association went on record for a revision of the Securities Act. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York called on President Roosevelt to repudiate monetary experiments and irrevocably indorse the gold standard. The Guaranty Trust Company and the National City Bank of New York lined up beside the Chamber. Said the latter:

"It is of the greatest importance to business recovery that the Administration clearly and unequivocally announce that it will not adopt an automatic commodity dollar or a managed commodity dollar or similar currency experiments; but will adopt a policy directed toward the return to a gold standard."

The Guaranty Trust Company professed the belief that the dollar would seek its own level and "make rapid strides toward its old parity" if the Administration, even without committing itself on the question of a new gold parity, should take a definite and irrevocable stand against currency inflation. It added:

"There is, of course, a fear that this would result in a sudden throwing on the market of commodities and securities now being held for an inflationary rise, thereby temporarily disorganizing price-levels. But certainly no such consideration should be placed in the way of a reestablishment of sound money; for the country can not continue indefinitely on a makeshift monetary policy, and the announcement of any specific currency program, regardless of its nature, is likely to bring some degree of price alinement. Inasmuch as temporary price readjustments are inevitable, it is better that they be precipitated for the express purpose of giving the country the sound currency so essential to lasting business progress."

### How It Works in Sweden

In the same vein the National City Company pointed the difference between the stabilization program of Great Britain and our own exchange operations, and paints a dismal picture of the situation in Sweden, which is cited regularly by advocates of a managed currency as an example of the merits of the system.

"A good deal has been said also," the bank stated, "about the experience of the past two years of Sweden where some conscious effort seems to have been made to control domestic prices even at the cost of a fluctuating exchange rate.

"It is true that at first sight the stability of the Swedish general price-index seems impressive.

"On further examination, however, it will be found that this apparent stability of the general index conceals some highly significant changes among important individual groups making up the index.

### Paying More, Getting Less

"What has happened is that the drop in the foreign exchange value of the krona has sent prices of imported goods up, while prices of domestic goods have gone down. In other words, Sweden has been paying more for what she has to buy, and getting less for what she produces, an achievement which, tho it may result in little net change in the combined commodity average, is scarcely of a kind to commend itself to this country.

"Moreover, in neither the British case nor the Swedish case, has the experience with a managed currency been of long enough duration to warrant any final conclusions, favorable or otherwise, as to its merits."

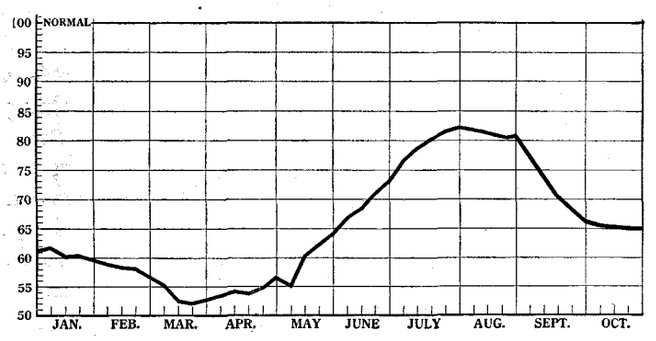
Of the Securities Act, Frank M. Gordon, president of the Investment Bankers' Association, said that a "reservoir of money that can be translated into jobs for millions of people is being held back by the need for clarification of the liability sections of the act.

"All over the United States, corporations are ready to undertake the necessary financing, but no corporation director in his senses is going to risk existing resources by putting his name on financing under a law that makes him personally liable for the next ten years and adopts the unprecedented principle that he is to be judged guilty unless he can be proved innocent.

"It is time for some plain speaking. The law is a hindrance to national recovery."

Speaking from the viewpoint of a purchaser rather than a seller, Alfred V. Godsave, Vice-President and Trust Officer of the Pacific National Bank of Seattle, told the American Bankers Association the act would be of little use to buyers, and might even encourage the issue of securities by irresponsible persons.

It is such airing of its views that has encouraged business.




THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

*This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to end of fourth week in October*



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# War Debts in Cold Storage

*No Default, No Settlement, of British Debt Leaves the Whole Problem as Far From Solution as Ever*

The conference at Washington over the British debt ended without any new settlement being reached, but also without the British being placed among the debt defaulters. In general such a conclusion seems to our press observers to be about as satisfactory as could reasonably be hoped for. As Erwin D. Canham puts it in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, the war debts—for no one expects other debtors to take any important definite action in the near future—"were simply put into cold storage until normal conditions return to the world."

As evidence of British recognition of their obligations, a "token" payment of $7,500,000 in United States currency will be made on the payment date, December 15, instead of the $117,670,675 then due. This is about 6½ per cent. on account. Incidentally, because the gold value of the dollar has gone down, we only receive $4,717,500 in terms of the old gold dollar.

President Roosevelt said the negotiations were given up because nothing could be done "until certain factors in the world situation—commercial and monetary—become more clarified." He added that he did not regard the British Government in default.

To many this seems to be the beginning of the end of debt payments. The Baltimore *Sun* argues that the British token payment is 25 per cent. smaller than the one made last spring, and if this keeps up we may expect the token payment of 1936 "to be a thin sixpence." It seems as certain as anything can be to the New York *Herald Tribune* that "no very large amounts of money will ever again be transferred through the war debt reparations machinery."

Of course, remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "we can always say, by way of self comfort, that Europe owes us money; but it will be a miracle if we collect it."

But Uncle Sam's creditors, meaning American taxpayers, "are not canceling any of the obligations he gave to borrow money to lend to England," declares the Denver *Post*, and any debt reductions "will have to be paid by American taxpayers who have all they can do to pay their own debts." This remark lends added significance to the Springfield *Republican's* observation that the "resurgence of agrarian unrest in the debt-ridden West" makes it impossible for the Administration to make any considerable reduction of the war debts—

"Congress would revolt against such an agreement; it could not be debated even without a corresponding cancelation of the debt burden of the American farmers being demanded by their representatives."

More optimistic than most is the Boston *Globe* which thinks that when conditions stabilize in the next few years the American Government will be in a good position to deal with the debt defaults and so, "contrary to the anguished contentions of astigmatic cancelationists, these debts continue to represent a valid and important asset."

But at any rate as far as the British payments are concerned, the New York *Times* concludes, "the amenities are preserved, technical default is avoided and a difficult problem handled once more with tact and good grace."

## Winding Up Security Affiliates

The announcement of the dissolution of the First Security Company, affiliate of the First National Bank of New York, emphasizes the passing of a peculiarly American financial institution. This particular company, dating back to 1908, was the first important bank security affiliate to be formed in this country.

The new banking act calls for the separation of these affiliates from commercial banks. In most cases, it appears, the companies are being dissolved instead of being carried on as independent investment houses.

Thus ends a spectacular phase of the "department-store banking" era. Our commercial banks will now give up underwriting securities. The change will certainly make a difference in our investment banking machinery, the New York *Journal of Commerce* has pointed out. "During the boom period in the capital market which ended about 1930, security affiliates of the commercial banks did as much business as all the other types of issue and retailing organizations together." Will this hamper investment banking activity too much? *The Journal of Commerce* offered an answer from British experience:

"In Great Britain the joint stock banks, with minor exceptions, do not engage in investment banking. This field has been left to specialized investment banking houses. The origination of high-grade issues has been left to a few merchant banking houses which, by an informal understanding, divide the field among themselves, thereby avoiding the cut-throat competition which has had such disastrous effects in the United States. This concentration of security underwriting activity has not handicapped the British capital market, as the system has worked satisfactorily."

Just at present practically no securities are being put out, partly because of the financial uncertainty and partly because of the new Securities Act. *The Journal of Commerce* sees no reason to expect a mad rush of security flotation, and concludes that "for a reasonable volume of new issue activity, there is every reason to believe that the old-line investment banking houses that handled this business before the war will be able to do so again in an altogether satisfactory manner, unless legislative restrictions are permitted to hamper them unduly."


WHAT WOMAN ENJOYS GEARSHIFTING?

● The many letters we are getting from women owners of the new Self-Shifting Reo are particularly pleasing.

They make us realize more than ever that we have made a real contribution to safety and convenience in driving.

**The car without a gearshift lever is so easily handled, compared with other cars, that there is genuine enjoyment and relaxation in driving that formerly entailed much irritation and fatigue.**

**Owners tell us they never appreciated the amount of work involved in gearshifting until they abandoned the gearshift lever and drove the new Reo Self-Shifter.**

Who enjoys gearshifting, anyhow? Man or woman, who wouldn't prefer a car in which this task is taken over by a silent and foolproof mechanism that operates *automatically*? Think of the hundreds of tiring and useless motions it would save you on every drive!

**REO SELF-SHIFTER owners enjoy literally dozens of other vital advantages, as any one of them will tell you in most enthusiastic terms. Why not take a drive yourself? I have asked all Reo dealers to demonstrate this revolutionary invention as widely as possible and they are doing this gladly and without the slightest obligation.**

Our standard passenger car prices are now as low as $795 at factory, plus tax.

R. H. Scott
*President*, Reo Motor Car Co.

NRA WE DO OUR PART

WRITE today for copy of our interesting booklet, PROOF, containing enthusiastic comments of owners. Also detailed explanation of Self-Shifter Operation.

REO MOTOR CAR CO.
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# From Our Readers to Our Readers

## Who's Afraid of a Good Old Tune?

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—Once upon a time when Queen Victoria reigned, every small British girl on a piano stool played a piece closely resembling "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf." It was arranged in a slower and smoother tempo and had a rather sentimental grace, but otherwise might be mistaken for its highly popular reincarnation of to-day.

While trying to remember its Victorian name I tra-la-la'd it to a friend, who declared that the refrain reminded him hauntingly of a venerable American college song, "U-pi-dee!"

Can any reader of THE DIGEST remember what it was before that?

Anyhow, in all its incarnations it seems to have struck a popular note, which would naturally recommend it to composers in search of novelties. And that recalls the old one of the dramatic author reading his new play in a manager's office.

"This situation will go over big!" he exclaimed.

"It always has," murmured the stage director. EVERETT WISDOM.

New York City.

## The New Deal in Wall Street

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—The New Deal is showing those fellows in Wall Street that they can't gouge all of us all the time, thanks to our noble President.

Moscow, Idaho. C. J. LITCH.

## Even Dramatic Reviewers Nod

*To the Editor of the Literary Digest*—Sir:—An open letter to you from Mr. Whitney Bolton, dramatic critic of *The Morning Telegraph* (New York), appears in that journal, giving flattering comments on the new form and content of THE LITERARY DIGEST. All of this is very grateful, but what is less so is the fact pointed out that your dramatic reviewer misnamed Mr. Whitney Bolton as Sidney Bolton. Such mistakes are difficult to understand, since the culprit has many times in the past quoted this same admired writer's comments on the theater. It is to be hoped that his large circle of friends in the "So'th" who read THE DIGEST will themselves detect the error and supply the proper baptismal name. F. A. KING.

## Married Women and Jobs

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—I heartily agree with Russell L. Turner's statement that married women workers with other means of support should give up their jobs as a matter of patriotism. This is war.

CHARLES D. NELSON.

Buffalo, N. Y.

## Classroom and Football Field

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—Gilbert Dewart seems to have started a controversy about our schools. Mr. Dewart takes precisely the right view. True, schools are of vastly more importance than other activities of Government, but is that a logical reason why they should be saddled with more and still more nonessentials not in any way pertaining to real education? So far as I know there have been far more of our great and outstanding men recruited from the classroom than from the football field. In the final analysis the whole controversy can be summed up thus: the entire world is on the verge of bankruptcy. We can not find money to pour into our schools as we have been doing in the past. Our schools have been run on a very heavy credit basis, and the time has arrived to liquidate. We have two alternatives, curtail school activities or close the schools.

G. A. ENGLISH.

Sunnymead, Calif.

## To Save Children From Crime

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—Racketeers and gangsters are the result of corrupt political science. Human greed is the motor that keeps it going. The gangster is one of the lowest creatures that walks. And yet he is a product of our society, a human being, not a gangster when he was born, but created a gangster by man's ignorance and greed.

The Government should go to any extreme to provide adequate insurance that the rising generation shall be well taken care of.

T. E. HIBBARD.

Lodi, Calif.

## A Physician Defends Group Medicine

*To the Editor of the Literary Digest*—Sir:—At Chicago on October 14, 1933, Dr. Franklin H. Martin proposed to the members of the American College of Surgeons, of which he is director-general, the following:

"A code for industrial medicine, which would require or request industries of the country to make available to employees and their families the full benefits of modern medicine." This proposed code already is in the possession of NRA officials in Washington. The industries would be required by the proposed code to provide medical care through industrial clinics, laboratories, hospitals, and periodical health audits.

This proposal by Dr. Martin undoubtedly prompted the remarks of Dr. J. Bentley Squier, retiring president of the American College of Surgeons (LITERARY DIGEST, October 21, 1933), and because I am, with seven other physicians, engaged in group practise of medicine in Oakland, California, at the present time, thought that an outline of our organization might be of interest, and answer some of the arguments advanced by persons who are only familiar with the theory, and not the actual working, of a properly executed hospital association.

Briefly, eight of us, all holding the diploma of M.D., and all members of the County Medical Society, and representing the various branches of medicine and surgery, are grouped together, to conduct a medical, surgical, and hospital group. We equally own and dictate the policies of the organization. We provide, after physical examination, medical, surgical, and hospital care, at home, in our offices, or in a hospital, without additional cost over the monthly membership fee, which in group cases is $2 per month, and $2.50 for individuals. At the present time we do not accept children under sixteen years of age, or adults over sixty years.

We do not provide these benefits, and these are the only exceptions, where the person is by law covered by compensation, for alcoholism, narcotic addiction, or while riding or driving in a speed contest, or for self-inflicted injuries or for injuries received while, or from, committing a felony, or for insanity or hospitalization for tuberculosis.

Our progress has been slow, but the volume has been steadily increasing. We have been opposed by our fellow physicians, we have been accused of being unethical, of being dishonest, etc., and our only answer is that at the present time we have as members the employees and in many instances the officials and employers of eight of our leading industries, as well as a number of individuals. To my knowledge there has been but one dissatisfied patient. Examination of a young woman revealed advanced heart disease; when she was informed of this and advised that she must be examined every three months, she became indignant, and refused to belong to any group that thought she had heart disease. On the other hand, we have found conditions present of which the person was not aware, and herein lies our most constructive work. At present we require a preliminary examination for membership, and once accepted, the physical examination is repeated annually.

Not one of the doctors depends on the income from this source, for we all maintain our private practises. Fifty per cent. of the gross income is deposited in the savings-bank against hospitalization, the remainder to pay current running expenses. Since the inception of our organization some six months ago, there have been no monetary rewards for our work, and it is problematical when there will be. Our ultimate aim is that each doctor shall receive $500 a month. This fee or salary shall be adequate, for each physician is relieved of the incidental expenses of operating his office, in other words, each doctor's gross income is his net income.

In closing, let me conjecture that this plan more adequately and ethically adheres to the principles of the Hippocratic Oath, which, as Dr. J. Bentley Squier points out, we all accept on graduation from Medical School, than the physician who, in order to meet his office and home expenses, save money, and create a position of envy for himself, not only through his professional accomplishments in the art of medicine, but in accumulating a large fortune, charges a man with a wife and four children, working for a salary of $200 a month, $600 to remove his appendix.

Group medicine, without loss of individuality to the doctor.

ALEXANDER H. GRIFFITH, M.D.

Berkeley, Calif.

© New York *Herald Tribune*

**Oh, Boy! If We Could Harness All That Energy to the Load.**

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*

## Wealth as a Breeder of Communism

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—The problem of the maldistribution of wealth must be solved if we expect to retain our democracy. It can be solved only by preventing the continuous piling up of wealth through excessive salaries and incomes. Concentration of wealth breeds Communism.

E. W. ENGEL.

St. Louis, Mo.



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# NO JOKING . . . MONEY GROWS ON (shoe) TREES!

★

PUT a new pair of shoes on trees and plant them away in their box on a dark closet shelf. Forget all about them 'til next spring. (That's hard to do, we know, because sleek new shoes in reserve are very easy to remember every time you dress up.)

But we suggest this as a real economy. Because when you bring those shoes out to wear, three or six months from now, they'll probably be selling for half again as much at the very store where you got them . . . and you'll wish you'd bought three pairs instead of one?

Shoes are about the *best-keeping* fashion merchandise that we know of. A good oxford is correct with almost any-day mode, any time, and a classic pump is perfect for dress, in season and out. When you happen to find your "sole's ideal" in style and last, buy two or three pairs, in different leathers. (Children, of course, will silently GROW. So step up the sizes when buying futures in shoes for Bobby and Sister.)

And that's just what people are doing now . . . buying up shoes. Getting them at prices that will *probably never be so low again!*

Do you know that some leathers went up as much as 184% this past summer? Add to this the increased labor cost of making shoes (up 38½% since February) . . . and you can see, without touching pencil to paper, that shoes are bound to go up.

And it's a good thing for everybody . . . even for you! Matters had come to such a pass in the shoe industry (and everywhere else) that neither a man's labor nor the materials he worked with had any true value left. But under the NRA codes that value is being restored. Workers will get a living wage. Materials will be worth something again.

So you can look for higher prices as a certainty. But now . . . today . . . there's still an eleventh-hour opportunity for intelligent shoppers. Explain to your husband why you want to stock up on shoes . . . and hear him say "you're smart"! *Now is the time to buy.*

**UPTURN FACTS**

Reemployment in September showed an estimated increase since March of 2,500,000 workers in all branches of trade and industry

*In the advertising columns of The Literary Digest you will find many good shoes described that may be had at fair prices. Study them carefully . . . then supply your present and future needs!*

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# The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

**Wrist Watch O. K.**—What in heck would you give a Nudist for Christmas?—*R. C. in the Springfield Union.*

**Height of Efficiency.**—"You have kept my nose to the grindstone for forty years," protested her husband.

"I've done more than that," snapped his wife. "I've made you turn the grindstone."—*Boston Transcript.*

**When Silence Is Golden.**—"How is it," asks a writer, "that widows always seem to marry again?" It would be unkind to put forward the theory that it is because dead men tell no tales.—*Punch.*

**Try a Sea-Horse.**—WIFE (to sea-sick husband)—"Look, John, over there. Such a big ship!"

HUSBAND—"I don't want to see any ships. Call me when you see a bus."—*Humorist.*

**Ultimate Consumer.** — BUNGED-UP CLIENT—"I want to sue Jones for running me down with his auto, but I'm afraid he has no money."

LAWYER—"Oh, that's all right. I can use his car."—*Detroit Free Press.*

**Human Sparrow.**—"Well, old man, get through the hard times all right?"

"Oh, so so."

"Still occupying that penthouse?"

"Yes, I've managed somehow to keep a roof under my feet."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Settled in Advance.**—

Why should I plod a ballot to enroll
My slight opinion noting?
THE LITERARY DIGEST takes a poll,
So what's the use of voting?
—*Philander Johnson in the Washington Evening Star.*

**Referred to Dr. Vizetelly.**—The famous Indian fighter's experiences in the Old West were many. Among them was an escape from death in a blizzard on the plains when he crawled inside the carcass of a freshly killed bqfzlohomgsagrvbkwkss.—*—Associated Press copy.*

Who's afraid of the big bad bqfzlohomgsagrvbkwkss?—*C. H. T. in the Kansas City Star.*

**Doesn't Explain Hitler.**—Prof. Albert Einstein gave recently what he considered the best formula for success in life. "If *a* is success in life, I should say the formula is *a* equals *x* plus *y* plus *z*, *x* being *work* and *y* being play."

"And what is *z*?" inquired the interviewer.

"That," he answered, "is keeping your mouth shut."—*Christian Register.*

**Every Convenience.**—During a Scripture lesson the master told his small class that there would be weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth among the wicked who passed on to the next world.

"What about those who haven't any teeth?" asked a pert small boy.

"Teeth," said the master austerely, "will be provided."—*Sporting and Dramatic News (London).*

"I rushed straight at the big brute an' knocked him kicking."
"*You,* Billy? A *big* fellow. Nonsense!"
"What's happened to your wits? I *told* you I was drivin' the sedan." —*Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.*

**Applause to the Echo.**—"Be kind to insects," says a writer. We never lose an opportunity of patting mosquitoes on the back.—*The Humorist (London).*

**When the Slip Gets By.**—

The typographical error is a slippery thing and sly,
You can hunt till you are dizzy, but it somehow will get by.
Till the forms are off the presses it is strange how still it keeps;
It shrinks down into a corner and it never stirs or peeps,
That typographical error, too small for human eyes,
Till the ink is on the paper, when it grows to mountain size.
The boss he stares with horror, then he grabs his hair and groans;
The copy reader drops his head upon his hands and moans—
The remainder of the issue may be clean as clean can be,
But that typographical error is the only thing you see.
—*Knoxville (Ia.) Express.*

**Well Trained.**—The train had stopped on the line and the guard was tired of answering stupid questions.

"What's the matter, guard?" came yet another query.

"The signalman up there has got red hair," replied the guard, "and we can't get the engine to pass the box."—*Tatler.*

**A Little Policy Settles Everything.**—Dialog overheard on the beach at a South coast resort. Small boy to his mother:

"Mummy, may I go in to swim?"

"Certainly not, my dear, it's far too deep."

"But daddy is swimming."

"Yes, dear, but he's insured."—*Sporting and Dramatic News.*

**All Wet.**—PEDAGOG—"Name the constituents of quartz?"

HIS FATHER'S SON—"Pints."—*The Bulletin (Sydney, Australia).*

## Slips That Pass in the Night

**Downtrodden Are Handy.**—After the fray sophomores clad in shorts rushed about looking for pedestrians on which to pose in the classic Greek manner.—*San Francisco paper.*

**Soaking Treatment?**—

SCIENTISTS FIND
WAY TO SPEED CURE
OF DRY ADDICTS
—*New York paper.*

**Big Bump.**—Donald Weeks, sub-clerk at the post-office, has been confined to his home the last few days. He tripped over a hummock while in injury. Last Sunday he climbed the woods and sustained a slight Mt. Washington and on his return home had to seek medical attention.—*Meredith (N. H.) paper.*

**As You Like It.**—Man, honest, will take anything.—*Ad in a Jacksonville paper.*

**Genuine High Jinks.**—Explosion of Stove Stirs Port Carbon. Mrs. Ray——Is Hostess to Delightful Vanishing Party.
—*Pottsville (Pa.) paper.*

**Did Lincoln Live in Vain?**—The officials yesterday stated that there are a number of citizens who will be offered for sale unless they are delinquent. — *Natchez (Miss.) paper.*

**Wings Over Washington.**—

ERIE'S 14 DEAD
START FEDERAL
WRECK INQUIRY
—*New York paper.*



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